THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.............................EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.............BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..............................5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,)........25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..............$10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865. NO. 2.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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Cement for Fruit Cans,
Of superior quality, sold at low rates, at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

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McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

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And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

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Thirty barrels pure Mecca Lubricating Oil, warranted pure. Address J. H. L., Scott House.

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And all patent medicines, at J. M. Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street. Country merchants, make a note of it.

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Use common, poisonous liquors for medicinal purposes, but go to McClarran's Drug Store and get pure liquors, such as possess medicinal properties.

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For a pure and elegant article, suitable for medicine go to McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Bell's Old Rye Whisky
Is a fine article. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTIONS.—So far as we discover the spirit and tone of the country by the utterances of the Union Conventions, they are replete with the same sterling and resolute patriotism that has given them the true ring during the war. While the sham Democracy are eating their own words, uttered for the rebellion, and are shaping their lips to speak the unaccustomed *shibboleth* of the Union, the Union people speak out, as during the war, their undisguised and undissembled sentiments, in their own mother tongue. It is amusing to notice, in contrast with this conscious integrity and noble consistency, the cunning, the duplicity, the ambiguity and the contradictions, that appear in the platforms of the opposition.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The recent election in the Golden State has gone for the Union candidate by a large majority. The country will be safe and prosperous just as far and as long as the other States shall do likewise.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COVODE.—The speech of Hon. JOHN COVODE, made at the Banquet of Wool Manufacturers, in Philadelphia, will be found on the third page.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, of Saturday, gives the shocking details of a horrid crime, with a terrible ending, in that city. It is as follows: "Some years ago there lived a man on —— street, in this city. He had a wife, who still lives, and three or four children. One daughter is married and lives in this city. About one year ago one daughter, a half-witted girl, was seduced by her father, while the family were absent. During the family absence—about three weeks—the father and daughter lived as man and wife. The affair became street gossip, and a threat of arrest reaching the father's ears, he secretly fled one night with his half idiot daughter, no one knew whither. They, however, took their residence in a small Pennsylvania village, where, unknown to their friends here, they continued to live in incestuous intercourse. About a week ago, the daughter, *enciente* and near her *accouchment*, returned to her friends in this city. The father, aware of her flight and that the whole of his crime and wickedness was known, in a fit of insanity, caused by remorse, hung himself, leaving written directions for the disposal of his property and body. In accordance with the instructions, the body was brought to this city yesterday and buried. We have carefully avoided names, but the circumstances which we have related are known to be true by many of our citizens. The guilty father and suicide once occupied a prominent position in society in this city. So ends the story, which for revolting features, we doubt if the annals of crime can excel."

STATE POLITICS.

The Union men of Mercer county on Monday last nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Josiah McPherrin, James A. Leach: Treasurer—John J. Grace; District Attorney—J. B. Robinson; Commissioner—R. W. Smith; Auditor—Wm. Riley; Poor Director—John R. Roberts.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The naval school re-opens at Annapolis, Md., during the present month. It is now being removed from Newport, Rhode Island.

The Monadnock will be convoyed in her trip to the Pacific coast, under command of commodore John Rodgers.

The planing mill of R. & H. McKenny, in Steubenville, on Saturday morning last was destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000—no insurance.

It is stated that the Government has determined to publish the laws of the United States passed within the last four years, and the treaties concluded within the same period, in one newspaper published at each State capital of the late rebellious States, for the information of the people.

The number of troops now on the muster and pay rolls are as follows:—Regulars, eighteen thousand; colored troops, ninety thousand; white volunteers, one hundred thousand. The number actually in the field at the present time is about one hundred and fifty thousand; but this number is being reduced several thousand almost daily.

The Postoffice Department is in receipt of quite a number of remittances from parties who were indebted to the department at the time of secession, but a still larger number very coolly write the department asking for the payment of balances due them for postal service rendered the United States up to the period of rebellion.

At the church of Rev. Mr. Inskip, a Methodist of much ability and reputation, in Williamsburg, New York, on a recent Sabbath, a few were loud in their responses during the prayer and the first part of the sermon. The text was: "By grace we are saved, through faith." After defining grace and faith, the preacher took occasion to say that neither good works, good feelings, nor loud amens and boisterous shoutings would save them. After this there was a great calm.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, in prescribing the plan for administering the amnesty oath and for the qualification of voters, says: The Chief Justice and Clerks of the County Courts are to constitute the boards in the several counties for administering the oath and keeping a list of the names of those who subscribe to it, and for the performance of this duty they are required to be in session at least one day in each week, until their work is accomplished. The Governor concludes by urging the citizens to come forward and take this preliminary step in the work of restoring their civil government.

Says the Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 6th: It would be a difficult task to convince any man who has not seen them with his own eyes, of the magnitude of improvements now going on in this city and its suburbs. They are of a character varying from the large and commodious business house to the neat and snug little wooden structure for temporary use. Not to mention the buildings in contemplation, and for the construction of which contracts have been made, the number now in actual process of erection is astonishing. Such energy was never seen before here, and cannot be seen elsewhere in the Southern country.

An old gentleman from Iowa had placed under his charge, at Philadelphia, three ladies traveling west. At Pittsburgh one of the ladies lost her satchel, containing some three hundred dollars. The money could not be found and the party went on. At Chicago the old gentleman was arrested before he left the cars, the officers asserting that they had been telegraphed to by the woman who lost her money to arrest him immediately on his arrival. He was searched, his own money taken from him, and nothing saved him from prison but the fact that he had friends in Chicago, who convinced the officers they had seized an honest man. The old gentleman has been noted for his gallantry to unprotected females, but has resolved hereafter to allow them to protect themselves.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

An Important Decision.

Right of Freedmen to Trial by Jury.

Delegations Visit the President.

Want Federal Troops Withdrawn.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 11.

An Important Decision.

Touching the rights of freedmen in Virginia, has been rendered in the County Court of Alexandria county. Under the old *regime* free negroes were made triable as slaves for misdemeanors and felonies by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, without a jury. In the case of Waters, a free negro, thus tried and found guilty, a motion was made in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the prisoner was entitled to a trial by jury, and could not be legally convicted of a felony, except by the unanimous consent of twelve men, according to the eighth section of the Bill of Rights. The motion of the prisoner's counsel was sustained, the Court holding that the provisions in the Bill of Rights included all free persons, a construction which is said to be sustained by the usage and laws of Virginia from 1776 to 1832, at which latter date free negroes, in case of felonies, were, by an act of the Legislature, placed upon a footing with slaves, with respect to form and trial.

Secretary Seward.

Accompanied by the immediate members of his household, left here on Saturday evening on an excursion down the Potomac. The distinguished party will return this evening.

Delegations

From Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee called on the President this morning, ostensibly for the purpose of returning their thanks to him for the lenient policy pursued by the Government towards the South, and to express their confidence in his administration, &c., but really to importune the President to order the withdrawal of Federal troops from their respective States.

Highly Interesting.

The South Carolina Election—Conservatives Elected—Affairs in Arizona—Expedition against the Indians—New Mineral Discoveries—The Yacht Race—General Crook at Wilmington—Correction in Wise's Letter—Matters at Jacksonville, Fla.—Pardon-Seekers.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Late advices from South Carolina state that the election of delegates to the State Constitional Assembly passed off quietly on Tuesday. Only about a quarter of the names on the Union ticket are elected. The majority are Conservatives. Wade Hampton and several other officers of the late Confederate army have been returned by large majorities.

Late letters from Arizona represent the territory in an improved condition. Gov. Goodwin and Gen. Watson were vigorously organizing civil and military expeditions against the Apaches.

New mineral discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Prescott.

The yachts Henrietta and Fleet Wing started on their race this morning.

The Wilmington *Herald* of the 7th states that Major General Crook took command there on that day, vice General Ames.

The Richmond papers make an important correction in the reading of Wise's letter to General Grant. Instead of saying, "Long before the war *indeed*, he had made up his mind to advocate emancipation," he said, "Long before the war *ended*, &c." It thus appears the war had produced the conversion.

The Savannah *Herald's* Jacksonville, Florida, correspondent says that within the past month that city has been improved greatly, and business is prospering.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there were several hundred pardon-seekers thronging the Presidential Mansion all day Saturday. The city is filled with those of the twenty-thousand-dollar stamp, and the daily arrivals are greatly in excess of the departures.

FLOOD AT OIL CITY.

Heavy Losses in Oil.

Bulk Oil Boats Carried Off

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 11.

A sudden rise took place in the river here last night, and we now have eleven feet of water. Heavy losses of bulk oil boats are reported, they having been carried off. William Haldeman lost three boats and other parties are known to have lost five more. The floating hotel, Lizzie Martin, was carried off early in the morning, and she now lies sunk to the cabin deck, about two miles below the city. The flood has caused much damage. River still rising. W. G.

SECOND DISPATCH.

OIL CITY, September 11—P. M.

River ten feet and falling rapidly.

Oil, up the creek, is held at $5 50@5 75, and scarce.

The steamer Echo left for Pittsburgh at four o'clock, P. M., to-day. W. G.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Slocum—Negro Troops to leave Mississippi—Railroad Accident—Correspondence between Gens. Steele and Mejia.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—The steamers Guiding Star, Monterey and George Washington, from New York, have arrived.

The *Times'* Jackson special says: It is creditably rumored that Gen. Slocum has tendered his resignation in consequence of the President's endorsement of Sharkey's action. The *News* predicts confidently that the colored troops will be marched out of the State for muster out or transfer to another locality.

An engine and one passenger car were precipitated down a high embankment near Chilton Falls. Fortunately none were hurt.

The Matamoras *Monitor* contains an interesting correspondence between Mejia and Steele. The former complains that Cortinas fired on a body of Imperialists, while the bandits were taking refuge in Texas. Steele replies, regretting the violation of the international laws, and stating it was against his express injunction. Cortinas, he said, had complained of a similar outrage on the part of Mejia's men.

PROMINENT REBELS IN PARIS.

What They are Doing—A War Between the United States and Mexico Hoped For.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent, writing under date of August 8th, says: For the last week the court of grand hopes has looked much as it did in the flourishing days of the Confederacy, before the fall of Vicksburg. Breckinridge, Helm and Jacob Thompson have arrived here, and these, united to Mr. Slidell and a host of other representatives of the Confederacy, are holding counsel here, and debating their affairs apparently with high hopes of the future. The hope of a war between France and the United States appears to be the basis of their satisfaction. I have heard it said the articles of the London and Paris journals, trying to urge on a war about Mexico, is only a part of the general scheme among the rebels and their friends abroad to give the Confederacy another chance for life. This last ditch is Mexico, and the diggers thereof live in London and Paris. With Dr. Gwyn on the Rio Grande, and so powerful a combination of talent here, you may be sure that if there be any chance for stirring up a war about Mexico, it will be done. Let the Government and people of the United States look well to this matter, for it is not without importance.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Advices from New Orleans say: The receipts of cotton for the three months ending on the 30th inst., were two hundred and seven thousand bales, while the entire business for the preceding nine months was less than the ordinary operations of a single week in former seasons, and very much less than the amount for the month of August. The *Picayune*, which gives these figures, conjectures that the crop for the coming year will be one million two hundred and fifty thousand bales. It adds that the amount of the old crop still left in the South is a vexed question, but the estimates vary from seven to nine hundred thousand, and even as high as a million bales.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, ME., September 11.—Our State election is proceeding very quietly to-day, and a small vote will be polled. The indication of the result cannot be given before evening.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Homestead Well Again Flowing

ANOTHER STRIKE ON DUNKARD.

Interesting From Pithole.

Oil Abundant in California.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL ITEMS.

From Pithole Creek.

The Homestead well, whose stoppage last week caused much commotion among those interested on Pithole creek, has been recuscitated, and is now flowing again. At latest accounts the well was throwing up at the rate of three hundred barrels per day of oil and water, one-fourth of the former to three-fourths of the latter fluid. The amount of water was rapidly diminishing, and it was expected that the well would soon resume its old habit and yield about four hundred barrels of oil per day. The stoppage of the Homestead was caused by the accumulation of paraffine and also to the chafing of the seed-bags against the side of the well, until it had worn through, and let the water down. A number of the new wells on Pithole creek are steadily increasing their flow.

A well, owned by Whiting, Mallory & Hewins, on the Paxton Farm, Silas Run, West Pithole, was struck last week at the depth of seven hundred and thirty feet, and was yielding at last accounts thirty barrels per day. The strike was made in the fifth rack, which was fourteen feet thick.

Another Strike on Dunkard.

A gentleman from the Dunkard region informs us that the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company struck a light vein of oil on the Brown farm, above Mt. Morris, on Tuesday night, September 5th, at a depth of two hundred and seventy-seven feet. The oil came up in the sand pump—about a pint at the first drawing. It is not considered sufficient to pay, but the company feel confident there is a larger quantity below, and are going to bore deeper for it. The largest vein of oil is found between five hundred and seven hundred feet.

A Trip to Pithole.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 5, 1865.

I mentioned in my last communication our trip up Oil Creek and Cherry Run, and our running against the confidence toll man, two miles from Pithole. Without further let or hindrance we proceeded on our way. From this point on to the City we were surprised at the number of "Saloons," and doggeries stuck along the side of the road. On a hill about one mile distant we got our first sight of the Hole of the Pit. It lies on high ground, in a very pleasant situation. We ascended a hill and entered from a southerly direction. It seems to be laid out regularly. We stopped at the "City Hotel," a large well kept house. Leaving our horses, and having partaken of an excellent dinner, we started out to see the sights. The whole affair is wonderful. You can scarcely believe that what you behold—these long streets, with these large well-built houses—is not yet three months old. Saw many people running to and fro,—every body busy. Here is a large building, nearly completed; let us step in. This is the theatre, now receiving the finishing touches. Looking at it I thought, "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light," for nowhere could you find that even the foundation of a church had yet been laid, though the Gospel has been preached in this very theatre.

But let us not tarry; we want to see a flowing well. Passing through the city, alive with busy inhabitants, we noticed many large buildings, well finished, some three and four stories high. Descending from the end of Main street a few rods, we were soon at the celebrated United States well. Passing in through a large gate, over which was posted "No Smoking," we were suddenly brought up all standing by one of the workmen saying, "Have you a match about you?" Ascending a ladder to the top of a high tank we get the first view of a flowing well; the oil being forced out with great power. I can't say that I had any such feeling when first viewing this, as when for the first time beholding the Falls of Niagara. If there is anything sublime about an oil well I can't see it. In the United States well yard there are twenty-five or thirty large tanks, each holding from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels. The well was flowing 750 barrels per day. We visited next the Twin well, hard by, which was yielding about 1,000 barrels. Half a mile up the creek we came to the Grant well, which flows out with great force, and yields from 1,000 to 1,100 barrels per day. One-sixteenth of the working interest in this well, we were told, is worth $32,000. Stepping into the office to make some inquiries, we found a young man busily employed at his desk and by his side a Bible. It seemed to us like an oasis in the middle of a desert, to find here a young man who was willing to make the Word of God "the man of his counsel." Returned to Oil City in the evening safe and sound, and that, too, I am free to say, without the first symptom of "oil on the brain."

Yours, entirely,
NESTOR.

Oil Product of California.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, July 28th, 1865.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is recognized here as the most reliable journal of oil intelligence in the Atlantic States, and its oil news entire is reproduced here in the leading newspapers of the State. In reference to oil prospects in this State, I will state some facts from which the public may draw their own conclusions. I am getting along tolerably well considering the difficulties of boring experienced in this country, and we have one well down two hundred and seventy feet and another about to be commenced. I have no confidence in getting oil by boring in this State, from the peculiar formation of the rocks. But there is one thing I have all confidence in, and that is about which I desired to write—they have more oil in this State now than in Pennsylvania, but they do not know it. They are all after big flowing wells, and are walking over thousands of springs which are yielding from one to ten barrels per day. I am satisfied that this outcrop is all the oil they have or ever will have. They may strike it in the valleys, but it will only be the same oil coming out at a new place. Now these springs have been running for ages, and have accumulated vast deposits of what they call here "braya." This is oil evaporated to the consistency of tar, and sand and dust blown upon it, and makes a splendid article of fuel. We are running our engine with it, and it contains from thirty to seventy per cent. of good oil. Now the oil can be retorted from this deposit and refined at a large profit—less than it can be shipped here for from the States, if they had the right kind of machinery to do it with. They have tried it with flat retorts, but they will not answer, because the sand settles on the bottom and burns. With the proper machinery, the product of these oil springs can be made to pay, and very largely, too.

Yours, &c., McK.

West Virginia Oil News.

Burning Springs, West Virginia, is the most important point in the oil regions of that State. Of the daily product of this territory, the Parkersburg *Times*, says: The White well flows four hundred barrels; Cozzens' well pumps seventy barrels; Jones' well pumps sixty barrels: Fitch well pumps fifty barrels; Groat well pumps fifty barrels; Hazlett well pumps thirty-five barrels; Reed well pumps thirty-five barrels: Marshall well pumps thirty-five barrels, besides the Karnes, Weitzel, Wait, Wilson, and others, altogether producing an aggregate of about nine hundred barrels per day. We consider the above a true and faithful statement, and the only one that has yet appeared in print. So many fabulous stories have been circulated with regard to the immense amount of oil daily produced at Burning Springs, as well as on the contrary absurd stories limiting the quantity to a trifling amount; falsehoods which are calculated to injure the oil producing interests of our State.

Oil Run, a branch of Goose Creek, a tributary of Hughes River, being next in importance to Burning Springs, ranks second on the list. The oil obtained on this run is more limited in quantity, but much more valuable, being the finest lubricating oil found in the country. Upwards of twenty wells are now pumping, and yield an aggregate of nearly one hundred barrels per day. The Handlin well pumps thirty-five barrels. The Glance well pumps twenty-five barrels. The Horrel well pumps fifteen barrels. And the sixteen wells of Handlin, Ford & Co., about fifteen barrels per day, besides one or two others yielding sufficient to make up the amount above stated. Goose and Walker's Creek and their tributaries promise to become famous as oil streams. Several wells are now pumping. The Mount farm, of Philadelphia, have a twenty barrel; Longmoor & Co. twenty-five barrels, (the first well ever struck in Wood county.) One on White Oak Fork produces thirty-five barrels, all lubricating, besides several others yielding paying quantities. On Hughes river, opposite the California House, a Canandaigua, New York, company have a fifty barrel, and a Cleveland company a thirty-five barrel well. We may have overlooked some other streams, but think we have included all that are now producing in the counties named above.

Miscellaneous Items.

A new well has been struck on Dennis Run, which is about a mile and a half southwest from Tideoute. It is flowing about forty barrels. This well is about 200 feet above the head of the Allegheny river, and near the head waters of Sweets Run, West Hickory, and Pine creek.

A flowing well is reported to have been struck on the 5th instant at Howeville, Tionesta, by the Rochester Company. The oil burst forth and flowed uninterruptedly for six hours. This is the first flowing well struck in Forrest county. It is on the lands of the Rochester Company, of which Mr. F. A. Howe, of Meadville, is general manager. Several other wells are going down under the same auspices. The surface formation of the territory is very similar to that of Pithole Creek, in the vicinity of the great wells.

A good strike on Ruff's creek, Greene county, Pa., is reported, in favor of the Ruff's creek and Ten Mile oil company.

The "Iron City Salt Company," on the 1st instant, struck a fine vein of oil at a depth of one thousand and sixty-five feet, on the Little Beaver, about one mile above Smith's Ferry. The oil is represented to be of a very pure character, and worth twenty dollars per barrel at the well. The yield is estimated at fifty barrels per day.

There is nothing new in oil matters in Clarion county. The old wells, except the Whitehill, are either being bored deeper or are being tubed. Many causes have transpired to prevent operations. In some cases the wells have not been properly tubed—in others difficulties have occurred with the seed-bags—and in some instances the engines are out of order. Several new wells promise largely.

There are now twenty-five oil wells being bored in Armstrong county, with favorable indications. The Clarion and Allegheny Oil Company, at Lawrenceburg, have now a sufficient quantity of oil in their well to warrant its being pumped. Four companies have commenced operations on Mahoning creek.

The Government must be now in the receipt of a very large revenue from the manufacture of petroleum, aside from the tax of one dollar per barrel levied on the crude article. The demand for refined oil for home consumption is now very extensive; and, with a fair margin on the production, nearly all the refineries in the country are working up to their full capacity. Their tri-monthly payments to the Internal Revenue Department are very heavy. For example, says the Boston *Bulletin*, one of our principal Boston manufacturers, though largely occupied in filling orders for export in bond, (which branch of the business is free from taxation) has paid in to the Collector of this district duties to the amount of some $30,000 during the last two months, including $8,557 for the last ten days of August.

Thos. Linder, on the Little Shenango, near the Brownsville and Jamestown Railroad, some three miles from Sheakleysville, Mercer county, has struck oil. In June he struck a vein of oil some 400 feet down, but did not feel satisfied and went deeper. On last week, at a depth of 800 feet, he struck a second vein, and is now tubing his well, with every prospect of ample reward.

A great excitement prevails at Niles, Michigan, at the discovery of petroleum in that town. Doctor Shaw, of Chicago, was sinking a well, when oil was found about sixty-eight feet from the surface. The yield is about four gallons a day. The local paper says, on Sunday church services and Sunday schools were dismissed, as the owner of the well had, with characteristic generosity, granted a free exhibition for that day to all who might come to see it. One lady was generously allowed to take two looks, as she had but one eye.

THE TURF.

Laclede Association Races—The Fall Meeting.

The races of the Laclede Association at St. Louis were to commence yesterday, the purses for the meeting amounting to $7,000. Some of the best stock in the country is expected at this meeting, upwards of eight stables being largely represented. The tempting offer by the Association of a purse of $10,000 could not induce the owners of Asteroid and Kentucky to make a match, although it is hinted that Mr. Alexander was willing to enter the first named horse if the owner of the latter would enter him. Among the stables to be represented at the present meeting is that of Capt. B. E. Hutchinson, formerly of this city, but now of Missouri. The Captain enters the following:

Glendower, 4 years old, by Knight of St. George, dam by Glencoe.

Derby, 3 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam by Glencoe.

Bay colt, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Whalebone.

Sorrel filly, 2 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam by Glencoe.

Gray filly, 2 years old, by Lightning, dam by Glencoe.

Black colt, 2 years old, by Lightning, dam by Lexington.

This stock has all been raised on Captain Hutchinson's place, in St. Louis county, Mo., and we believe he is the largest stock raiser of the thoroughbred west of the Mississippi, and deserves much credit for the time, pains and expense attending and devolving upon the undertaking.

A Solemn Gathering.

There was a meeting in London on the 4th instant which must have been full of solemn mirth. On that day the holders of the seven per cent. cotton loan of the Confederate States of America were to assemble and "take such steps as," &c. The London *Star*, by way of preparing the minds of these poor dupes for the utter absence of assets which the late firm of Mason, Slidell & Co. will offer, says that these bond-holders were mostly "misled by the blundering commentaries of certain of our contemporaries upon the war, and impressed with their implicit trust in the ultimate success of a cause which at the very time of their loudest boastings and prophesying was crumbling into ruin." It then administers the following consolation:

The loan was a huge mistake as a matter of profit it was most disloyal both to the sovereign and to the wide interests and policy of the country, it was calculated to bring upon us the unspeakable calamity of war, and in its practical operation sustained a fratricidal conflict for the worst of all causes.

The South was a mere political combination which has been dissolved by the sword of the rightful Government of the territory. All the property of that political combination belongs to the United States Government by right of war, but there is not in international law one shred of authority to support the idea that the rightful Government is bound to assume the debts which were contracted to aid in its own destruction.

For any State, or any combination of States, to attempt to pay the debts of the old Confederacy, would be to commit treason against the Government of the United States. It would legally be the same as the acknowledgement of some law of the Confederate Congress, or refusing obedience to a law of the United States which the Confederacy may have repealed. The bondholders would do well at the meeting, in place of appointing committees and solicitors, and secretaries and clerks for the purpose of embarking on a hopeless agitation, or equally hopeless lawsuit, to burn their bonds, and return home sadder but wiser men.

STATE ITEMS.

Joseph D. Brown, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, made bequests amounting to $23,000 to various charitable institutions in that city.

A Board of Trade is to be organized at Pithole City. A large and commodious building is to be completed by the 1st of October, to be used by the merchants and producers of oil from 12 to 1 o'clock, and in the evening for the purpose of trading in interest, shares, stocks, &c.

The Pennsylvania Billiard Congress will soon commence its sessions in Philadelphia.

A few days since a young Philadelphian, who was stopping with a party of friends at the Ephrata Springs, Lancaster county, in attempting to pull off one of his boots, broke his leg.

The Adams Express Company have refitted and taken possession of the old Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Rev. A. G. Osborn, late Chaplain of the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, with his six sons and son-in-law, have returned in safety and health to their homes in Uniontown.

Seventy-nine licenses have been issued by Mayor Henry since the passage of the act requiring a license to be taken out for the storage of petroleum, benzine, &c.

A Liberal Success in Mexico.

Vera Cruz correspondence of August 28th gives the particulars of the capture of the Chuacan city, of ten thousand inhabitants, by the Liberals, and the route of th Imperial forces. The Liberals remained in possession a few days, and after securing all ammunition and arms of the garrison, raised a forced loan of $20,000, and levying on wealthy and foreign houses for $100,000, they left. That it was a strategical *coup de main* is very apparent. To have held the town would have taken all the Liberal troops in the State, and strategically the city is of no importance. This is, perhaps, the most successful enterprise within several months, and the Imperialists try in vain to depreciate the truth. The policy pursued by the Imperialists seems an insane one. There are only 13,000 troops, and they are divided into a hundred different bodies, now together and then separated. There is not one protected highway in Mexico. The only reinforcements to this force is the arrival of 500 men, mostly from France. No force less than 100,000 men will ever subjugate this country. The commerce is ruined. There are no extspor, save the bullion sent to France.

WORSE THAN THE PLAGUE.—It is related of the Plague, that having once visited Constantinople and rioted without check among its swarming population, it set forth on its travels and soon chanced to meet Death by the way. The latter stopped to make inquiry of his ally's progress and success. Said the Plague—"Three hundred thousand have fallen in Constantinople!" Death greeted the tidings with a ghastly smile, and remarked that he must have wrought with remarkable industry to have accomplished so much. "Oh, no," responded the latter; "I took but one-third of that large number. Fear took the rest!" And it will be fear that harvests the larger part of the human crop, whether in London or any other crowded city.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LOYAL PENNSYLVANIANS.

Preparing for the October Elections.

MEETING OF SOUTHERNERS.

Call on the President.

President Johnson's Remarks.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 11.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the **Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians,** Resident in Washington, was held this evening. Arrangements were perfected for sending home to attend the October election, a full delegation of Pennsylvania Republicans, and for securing the votes of the Pennsylvania regiments stationed in this vicinity.

The Secretary of War has extended the leave of

Gen. Hartranft,

Until after the Pennsylvania State election.

A large Number of Southerners,

Here temporarily, held a meeting this morning and resolved to call on the President and address him on behalf of themselves and their fellow-citizens of the South. They called in a body about twelve o'clock, noon, and were admitted to the presence of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. McFarland of Richmond, on behalf of the Southerners, said the persons present represented nine Southern States, and come to express their sincere determination to act with you in whatever shall tend to promote the interests and welfare of the country, and to say that we are in earnest now, and faithful in our allegiance to the United States Government.

The President replied that he was gratified to receive these assurances; that when he looked back upon his past action and recalled a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when he stood battling for principles which many of those present opposed and thought were wrong; he was battling for the same principles that actuate him to-day, and which principles, he thanked God, they, the Southerners, yet have come forward to manifest a disposition to support; that he entertains no personal animosity against any person south of Mason & Dixon's line, however much they may have differed.

He was as much opposed to the consolidation or centralization of power as to secession, and he would dissuade all from running into extremes. Let the Constitution be our guide, and that and the preservation of the Union be our aim. He loved the Southern people; he was of them, and would do all in his power to restore them to happiness and prosperity.

He had been for the Union with slavery in it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible, he had nothing else to do but stand by the Government. Be the consequences what they might, he was for the Union of the States above all things. The South made the issue. When the Southern people have become convinced of an error, they frankly acknowledge it, and they now do it heartily. They submitted the question of difference to the arbitrament of the sword, and the question is settled against the South, and they are prepared to accept the issue.

Slavery is gone, and the former status of the negro is changed, and we should adapt ourselves to the circumstances that surround us, consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled to mutual satisfaction, and that we come together bound by the former bonds of love, respect and confidence.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 8.—There is now a considerable tide of emigration from the North. Most of it is under the auspices of the general Southern Land Agency, which has established an office for the Northern States at No. 62 Broadway, New York. The company offer land for sale throughout all the Southern States, and its agent estimates that at least one hundred thousand emigrants will go from the Northern States during the present year. There was some opposition to the movement when it first commenced, but the Southern people are gradually becoming favorable to the new order of things, and are putting their lands in the hands of these agents at low figures, many of them being convinced that Northern men will greatly assist the development of the resources of the South.

The Indian Councils.

FORT SMITH, ARK., September 10.—The Indian Council yesterday were taken up in reading stipulations, to be approved by the Government, upon all the treaties in the Southwest. The stipulations propose a grand consolidation of all the tribes into one nation, the territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the Government may decide upon, the tribes now living in Kansas to be removed South. The Southwestern tribes will be expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe the treaties. The Indians now here say they understand they were called to meet the late rebel tribes and renew friendly relations with them, and not to make new treaties, which they say they are unwilling and unauthorized to do. But few tribes are now here, but others are expected soon. The replies made to-day by the delegations present, to the propositions presented to them on Saturday, all speak favorably of the policy of the Government and appear anxious to renew friendly relations with it. Many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms. A messenger arrived to-day from the council in session in Armstrong's Academy, held by the Cherokees and Choctaws, stating that their delegates will arrive on Friday.

Political.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the leading politicians of the Republican party have gathered in this city to consider their policy in the fall elections and in the new Congress. The difference of opinion is wide, and exciting angry controversy. Thurlow Weed is playing a prominent part. He has warned the radicals that they will be displaced from power if they press their extreme views upon the people. It is doubtful whether the conflicting elements can be harmonized. Senator Wilson, on behalf of the New England Congressmen, seems to reject all compromises. His plan is to rely on the party majority in Congress to reject the admission of the Southern States, and virtually appeal to the people against President Johnson's policy. The conservative Republicans propose to meet the difficulty in the New York Democratic nominations by nominating Gens. Slocum and Patrick and Lucius Robinson. The leading New York Republicans have had numerous interviews with Secretary Seward, with whom the project has been discussed. The radicals have been reinforced by Gen. Butler, and a lively time is expected.

MAINE ELECTION.

REPUBLICANS CARRY THE STATE.

PORTLAND, ME., September 11.—The State election took place to-day, and passed off very quietly. Up to the hour of 6 P. M., very few returns have come in, but they indicate that the State vote will probably not exceed 75,000, against 120,000 last year, and that the Republican majority will be about 15,000, against about 19,000 last year. The official vote of Portland foots up for Governor—Corry, Republican, 7,114; Howard, Democrat, 708. Last year Portland gave Corry 2,769, and Howard 1,786. Republican majority this year, 943 against 983 last year, with a falling off in the aggregate vote of 2,876.

The Public Printing.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The *Times'* Washington special says the new presses in the Public Printing establishment have nearly all been put in running order, and press work on public documents, etc., will be resumed this week. There is an immense amount of this class of work to do. Mr. Defrees, Superintendent of the Public Printing establishment, is overwhelmed with applications from compositors who desire positions in his department, but as nearly all the composition has been finished and very little more will be required until the meeting of Congress in December, no further help will be required until that month in that department.

National Telegraphic Union.

CHICAGO, September 11.—The National Telegraphic Union met this afternoon in the Concert Hall of the Opera House, and was called to order at 3 o'clock by President Hammond. The reports of the President, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary were received. After some other preliminary business, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, to await the arrival of several delegates, now en route. All the Northern States are represented in the Convention.

Mr. Seward in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, September 11.—The Richmond papers, this morning, announce the arrival of Secretary Seward. In response to the welcome, Mr. Seward said the President had spoken feelingly of the condition of Virginia and the Southern States generally, and assured them they would find him their earnest friend if they only came up to his requirements.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

More Witnesses Asked For

GENERAL WILSON ON THE STAND.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Mr. Baker asked that a messenger be dispatched South for certain witnesses necessary for the defense.

The Court ruled that the question would be decided on the production of affidavits from the prisoner as to what he expected to prove by them.

Mr. Baker made exceptional remarks which involved the integrity of some of the witnesses, and the unworthy motives by which they were influenced.

The Court gave time to Mr. Baker to make good his assertions.

After further conversation by the members of the Court, George Bragg said as Mr. Baker made the charge, he was under obligation to substantiate it.

Mr. Baker—You are a lawyer and should, therefore, know what the usual courtesy is. I thought I guarded my language very carefully.

Gen. Wallace—If any officer has used any improper means to influence witnesses, you may be sure he will be punished.

Mr. Baker—I have at no time charged that any officer connected with this Court is guilty of any such offense.

Major General Wallace—We understand you then to retract?

Mr. Baker—I retract any inference that the Judge Advocate did any such thing.

Major General Wallace—Or any body else.

Mr. Baker—Why, surely, I cannot take my words back.

Judge Advocate—I hope you will sustain them by proof.

Mr. Baker—I make no charges.

Judge Advocate Chapman—Certain journals, adverse to the Government, have gathered up just such charges against it and the Court, unless the officers demand some proof of the truth of the charges which have been made here so flippantly, the Judge Advocate must rest under the imputation, unless the counsel should retract altogether. The Court should demand the proof.

Mr. Baker—If the gentlemen can find the charge, let them do so.

Judge Advocate Chapman—You say improper influences have been used.

Mr. Baker—The reporter has got what I said. It is the language of the witness.

The Court.—We want to know who the witnesses are.

Mr. B.—How can I know? They take me aside and tell me there are no charges made. I have denied any intention or thought of making charges.

Maj. Gen. W.—We are to infer from your remarks that you used your language with care. You must have matured it.

Mr. B.—By reading my remarks, it can be seen how careful I was.

Maj. Gen. W.—You cannot, then, give us the name of a single witness.

Mr. B.—I know none of my witnesses except two or three.

Judge Advocate Chapman.—Such remarks did not come from any soldiers who had been at Andersonville.

Mr. B. repeated, the exceptionable remarks had been made by a couple who caught him by the arm. He meant no disrespect by the repetition, but merely mentioned them in illustration.

Major General Geary—There are but two classes of witnesses. To which one did they belong?

Mr. B.—I don't know. I did not ask whether they were witnesses for us or not.

Several other members of the Court took part in the conversation.

Major General Wallace—I suggest that the Court give until to-morrow morning to enable the counsel to furnish the names of the witnesses.

Mr. B.—If I can think of the names of the witnesses I will.

Major General Wallace—If such language is used it is proper you should call our attention to it.

Mr. B.—If I can, I will furnish the name.

Major General Wilson was called to the stand. He testified that he was a Captain of Engineers and a Major General of Volunteers. He had been operating in Alabama and Georgia with a cavalry corps in the Military Division of the Mississippi. He was now stationed at Macon. The rebels drew supplies from Central Alabama, and Georgia, which could have furnished sufficient supplies to Andersonville. There were ample means of affording comforts to the prison, which he examined about the first of July. He saw the remnants of only two sheds. Barracks for the troops, or shelters, could have easily been erected for the Union prisoners, as there was plenty of timber in the nighborhood; just such a place as the troops would like to encamp for wood and water, if they wanted to winter. It would not have been necessary to transport timber more than a mile. There was plenty of black labor in the country. The difficulty was in getting rid of the negroes. Thirty men a day would have cut wood enough for fifteen thousand men. In winter the allowance of wood in the army is just double what it is in summer, and therefore sixty men in one day could have cut enough for fifteen thousand men in winter.

On his arrival at Macon, his first inquiry was as to the condition of the Andersonville prison, and who was responsible for it. He sent two officers there. He sent Lieutenant Vanderbook and Captain, now Major, Noyes. On their return, they reported that the man Wirz was still there. He immediately ordered Major Noyes to return and arrest Captain Wirz, which he did, and brought him to Macon, where he was kept several days, when he was brought before him. He was then remanded to prison, and he requested that he might be brought to trial. No protection was ever granted to Captain Wirz, through General Wilson, who ordered his arrest for the purpose of bringing him to trial, and excepted him from the benefit of the capitulation of Johnston to Sherman.

The witness gave a particular description of the grounds at Andersonville, stating that the prisoners had generally burrowed in the ground for shelter, particularly on the hillside. These holes were about the size of ordinary shelter tents, holding three or four men.

On cross-examination he said he stepped down into several of the excavations. He saw no tunnelling under the stockade. He wrote a letter, simply saying the man Wirz had been arrested, and that he believed him guilty of the infliction of punishment on the prisoners at Andersonville, and that the miscreant should be brought to justice, in order that the whole thing might be investigated. He wished the Court to understand that he had great latitude as to power. He was there to do as he pleased, and as the interests of the rebel Government required. There were two hundred and fifty prisoners at Andersonville when he reached there. They were nothing but shadows, and could not be moved without endangering their lives. Many died after they were brought into his lines.

By Major General Kary:—Did you offer any safe conduct for Capt. Wirz's return?

No, except to protect him until I delivered him into such hands as the Secretary of War might direct. My officers said they had risked their own lives to protect him, and but for Maj. Noyes' post guard at Chattanooga, he would have been killed.

Willis Von Burner was cross-examined, and said he saw clothing sent by the sanitary commission on rebel soldiers.

After the record of Saturday had been read, Mr. Baker brought to the attention of the commissioners a matter in relation to witnesses for the defense, which he thought it would be better to attend to at this time. The Judge Advocate had suggested to him that it might be a subject outside of his official authority, therefore properly belonging to the Court. Some time before this trial commenced, the gentlemen who were then acting as the prisoner's counsel requested that a number of witnesses for the defense should be sent for. On their application this was done. Some of them could not be found, others who were found had not yet reported.

Of this neglect, the counsel for the defense did not know. Since the trial had been progressing matters were developed which showed necessity of other witnesses being summoned, in order to meet new points brought out in the trial. Those witnesses were scattered mostly in Georgia, and may be found in a few days, but in some places there were no mails or other means of reaching them by written communication. It was not probable they could be reached by the time they were wanted to testify in the court. Under these circumstances, it was for the Government to say whether the defendant should have the facilities which the Government could afford, or whether he must be deprived entirely of these witnesses. It was an absolute necessity that the defendants should have the witnesses in this way, or not all. The counsel believed the defendant could show an ample defense. This was their sincere belief, and it was for them to ask that the prisoner have the means of making his defense. If it was within the jurisdiction of this court, he asked that a messenger be dispatched with subpœnas for such persons whom he felt it absolutely necessary to have for the defense of the accused. The Judge Advocate had shown every disposition to procure the attendance of witnesses, so far as making out subpœnas was concerned, and so far as it was within the means of the defence to give their names, as had been requested by the Judge Advocate, some sixty or seventy were in New York.

Judge Advocate Chapman replied that the Court were aware that from time to time he had urged that the rule be complied with, namely, that a list of witnesses be furnished; that had not been fully done, and this morning the Court was called upon to meet the request of the counsel that another special messenger be sent South. He said four weeks ago that one would be dispatched to secure witnesses more for the defense than the prosecution. Those for the latter were mainly here at the time the latter went to the Old Capitol prison, and after the defendant had been furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications against him, a list of witnesses was made out by the prisoner, supervised by Messrs. Hughes Denver and Peck, at the time his counsel, to which was attached this endorsement by Capt. Wirz: "The above named witnesses are all I require in my case."

All of these witnesses, excepting four or five, were here. Their absence was accounted for by the fact that several are in Europe, and the others in Texas. He had only to say that if in the progress of this trial, it was believed by the counsel for the defence that additional witnesses were necessary, it was only fair to the Government that the counsel should give a list of the witnesses, and where they could be found, and also what they expected to prove by them. He asked that there be no delay and unnecessary expense to the prosecution in this matter. The Government was trying to do what was fair in the matter. Witnesses in the South could be procured by telegraphing to the nearest military posts. As fast as the counsel had furnished him with the names of witnesses, he had issued subpœnas. He did not know what more the Government could do.

Counsel said it might be well in reply to the suggestion of the Judge Advocate, to call attention to the fact that many witnesses who had been subpœnaed were for the prosecution, and had been examined on the part of the Government, and sometimes witnesses complained that improper language was used to draw out of them something for the prosecution. He hardly believed the Judge Advocate would attempt to use the influence of the Government to frighten or press out of our witnesses anything for the prosecution and he would not charge it, but the witnesses came here under very peculiar circumstances. To show their friendship or good feeling to the Government, witnesses had remarked to him when asked how they would testify—"Why, do you suppose I will leave anything undone to save my own head?" This, Mr. Baker said, without requiring any pressure on the part of the officers of the Government, accounts for the witnesses who were summoned for the defense appearing willing, as the Judge Advocate said, to testify for the prosecution. Mr. Baker, in continuation remarked that the absence of the witnesses referred to, necessitated the presence of others to fill their place. With regard to the suggestion of the Judge Advocate that he should make an affidavit of what he proposed to prove by each witness, he really could not do so for want of time. The court would have to adjourn for a week to enable him to do so.

The court after deliberating with closed doors, announced its decision relative to the witnesses, viz: that the defendant should present to the court affidavits of name of the several witnesses, their places of residence, and reasonable grounds that they can be found; and secondly to the fact that he expects or believes he can prove by each of them. From this the court may determine the material of the evidence and order the witnesses accordingly.

Mr. Baker said the Court understood his remark, that with all the time the counsel could give to their subject they could not, with their other duties, now up, separate the affidavits. He was willing to do anything in his power for a fair defense, and must, from necessity, after the prosecution has closed, ask for a few days in order to attend to what the Court required, even if he had to work day and night, so that the subpœnas might be sent as soon as possible.

The Court said it would be better to grant the time now than when the prosecution closed. That it involved time to make the affidavits and to send a messenger to Georgia, Texas and elsewhere.

Mr. Baker replied they had no witnesses beyond New Orleans.

The Court said they were disposed to grant the time, but the question was whether they should do so now or after awhile.

Mr. Baker suggested that if they waited until after the prosecution had ended, many things would have been developed for which they could provide in their summoning of witnesses. If the Court adjourned now, the counsel would lose a great deal of time, but after the prosecution closed, counsel must have time to look over what the Government witnesses had testified to, and if they had an opportunity they could confine the witnesses for the defense to a particular point.

The Court replied that an affidavit as to what the prisoner proposed to prove, must be appended to the name of each witness, or the prisoner could state his belief.

Mr. Baker said the President of the Court being a lawyer, knew that lawyers always shaped the affidavits.

Major General Wallace—And there are two of you?

General Bragg said the counsel must have been apprised of the names of the witnesses and what they would testify, or else the application was made in bad faith. If the defendant found out the names of the witnesses, and what was necessary to be done, the defendant draws out the fact which he expected to prove by them.

Mr. Baker replied that it is the required time. The court could give it to him by adjourning. He must have time to know how to shape things.

Mr. Baker—I only asked court to send a courier.

The Court—You heard the ruling.

Mr. Bragg.—How long will it require you to draft a list of the witnesses?

Mr. B.—Two or three days, working steady. There are twenty or thirty witnesses. I could state generally what we expect to prove, and will do this at the Judge Advocate's office. With the aid of a reporter, this could be done without an adjournment of the Court.

Judge Advocate Chapman requested that a portion of the remarks of the counsel be read reflecting upon himself and his associate, Major Hosmer.

Mr. Baker said he would not have the Judge Advocate rest under a wrong impression.

The official reporter then read the exception about the exceptionable words given in the former part of the report.

Mr. Baker.—There is no reflection there.

The Judge Advocate—The language is improper. It censures the Judge Advocate, and leaves a clear inference that the counsel believes that they, in the preliminary examination, used improper means to influence the witnesses. I pronounce the whole thing false. The preliminary examination was conducted by Major Hosmer and myself, and was made with all fairness and courtesy, and in the presence of the officers of the Court and reporters. I do not recollect of any such cases. I am sure nothing has occurred to justify the remark which I pronounce false. I ask the Court to order an investigation, so that the counsel may sustain his speech by proof, and that the officer, or officers, found derelict in the particular of acting unprofessionally may be dealt with by this Court. This is due to the Judge Advocate.

Maj. Gen. Thomas—We should know the names of the witnesses referred to by the counsel.

Mr. Baker—I thought I was careful in giving the impression of what the witness told to me. I thought I was very careful not to leave any impression that the Judge Advocate could be guilty of any such thing. It may be enough for me to say that I have too high an opinion of the Judge Advocate to believe he did any such thing, but when witnesses come here, they feel they are under those restraints which we cannot feel because we are not in their position. I must let them go for what they are worth. I do not think the Judge Advocate is guilty of this thing, and I want no such construction put upon my language.

Major General Wallace—It is necessary to have an investigation as to whether any improper attempt has been made by any person belonging to his Court to influence witnesses in their testimony. It is an impeachment indirectly of the Judge Advocate of the Court and an impeachment direct of the Government in whose name this prosecution proceeds. For my part I think the motion of the Judge Advocate eminently proper.

George Welling testified as to resources of the country in and around Andersonville.

Patrick Bradley related what he had seen at Andersonville, in matters of cruelty.

John H. Fisher, colored, and Henry C. Gull also testified regarding events in the same locality.

Adjourned.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Arrival of Part of the Jeff. Davis Gold—Visitors to the President—His Speech—Correspondence between the President and Governor Sharkey.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Captain J. B. Jones, of the 19th United States infantry, arrived here to-day from Augusta, Ga., by way of New York, bringing with him about 1,100 pounds of gold and silver bullion with a small amount of coin, of the aggregate value of perhaps $200,000. This wealth was recovered by the Treasury agent and is said to be part of the spoils captured from Jeff. Davis. Capt. Jones has delivered the money to the Treasury of the United States.

The telegraphic statement from New York, under date of the 10th inst., that Mr. Cutler has been appointed Treasury agent at New Orleans vice Flanders removed, is incorrect. Mr. Cutler was placed temporarily in charge of the State of Texas and a portion of Mr. Flanders' agency, but his operations are now confined to the Southern half of Texas, and Mr. Flanders resumes charge of the entire territory comprising the third special Treasury agency.

John Greiner, of Ohio, was to-day appointed receiver of the land office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, vice Collins removed, and he is again the designated depositary, as previously appointed by Secretary Chase.

To-day, a delegation, representing Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia, and Tennessee and numbering fifty or sixty persons, called upon the President. Hon. W. H. Morland of Virginia, addressad him on behalf of the visitors, saying it became his agreeable duty to say they desired to assure him of their personal regard, and their confidence in his purpose to administer the Government upon the highest principles of wisdom and statesmenship. They were confident his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts, and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the General Government, and in making this pledge, as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity.

Mr. McFarland elaborated these views, concluding with thanks to the President for his patient attention and disposition to give full faith to the sincerity of those he represented. Whatever might be said to the contrary, the purposes and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the Union of the States.

The President in reply, expressed his surprise at meeting so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea so many persons would call upon him when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficiently to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit, and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his position before civil war—he had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their constitutional rights.

He felt it was their own safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slaveholders of the States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union, if the issue had been made in the forum instead of the field. He himself had been a slaveholder, but he had made up his mind if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the Union and slavery, that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expressions just uttered of devotion to the Union and professions of loyalty so generally evinced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South and restoring peace, happiness, good will and union. He did not believe sensation letter-writers and editors, who were endeavoring to create the impression that there exists in the South disaffection. The presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency fully disapproved the fact and gave the lie to their pestilent and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South, and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally round the Union and Constitution. The feud existing was a family quarrel, and the ties of friendship, now that it was ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people was high and holy and in union only could the purposes of its people and free Government be administered. The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of the early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union and the good to follow this peaceful state of things, and in conclusion expressed the hope that men thoroughly loyal would be elected to Congress, in order that the South may again be admitted to the councils of the nation.

The remarks of President Johnson were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

The following is a correct version of the correspondence between the President and Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, on the 19th ult.: Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to organize under the militia laws of the State, in each county a force to detect, and apprehend, and prevent crime. The President saw this proclamation, and it is supposed approved it, as he issued no order countermanding it. On the seventh of August the President received a dispatch from Hon. Carl Schurz, expressing fears of Governor Sharkey's course, and deprecating any action by the President adverse to the order issued by Maj. Gen. Slocum, Department commander. The President, under date of August 30, telegraphed to Mr. Schurz as follows: I presume Gen. Slocum will issue no order interfering with Gov. Sharkey's efforts to restore the functions of the State without first consulting the Government and giving reasons for such proposed interference. The balance of this letter has already been printed by direction of the President. A copy of this was ordered to be given to Gov. Sharkey.

On September 2d, the President received a dispatch from Governor Sharkey, stating that Gen. Slocum had issued an order preventing the execution of his proclamation of August 19, and acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a dispatch sent to Gen. Shurz on the 30th ult., which dispatch Gov. Sharkey earnestly requested permission to publish. To this request the President replied by telegraph: "My despatch was not intended for publication, but you can make such use of it as you may deem best." The same day the following dispatch was sent to General Slocum:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2.

Major General Slocum:

Upon the 19th of August, Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation calling for the formation of military companies in each county to detect criminals, prevent crime and preserve good order in places where the military forces of the United States were insufficient to do so. If you have issued any order countermanding this proclamation, or interferring with its execution, you will at once revoke it acknowledge the receipt of this order, and telegraph your action.

By order of the President of the United States.

T. T. ECKERT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of War.

John C. Breckinridge in Quebec.

QUEBEC, September 11.—John C. Breckinridge arrived here this morning per Hibernia. He proceeds to Montreal this afternoon by rail.

CITY MATTERS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Wm Leech, employed at the well of the Dunkard Creek Oil Company, in Green county, was killed by being caught in the rope of the bull wheel. Deceased was a resident of near Economy, in Beaver county.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—James McKain, one of the men who were so severely scalded during the collision of the Fayette and Gallatin, on the Monongahela river, a few weeks since, died on Friday last at his residence in California, Washington county.

NEW MUSIC.—"La Paquita" is the title of a waltz for the piano, composed by Miss Leila Addison, of this city, and dedicated to Mr. J. T. Wamelink. It is a very meritorious composition, and can be had at Wamelink & Barr's music store, St. Clair street.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Allen Brown, father of Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., died at his residence, in Lawrenceville, on Saturday. Mr. Brown was one of our oldest citizens, and his death will be lamented by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances. His remains were interred in the Allegheny Cemetery yesterday morning.

RAILROAD BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.—The heavy rains of Saturday last so swelled Mounts creek and Laurel run, in Fayette county, that three bridges were carried away by the flood—two over the creek and the other over the run. Two of the bridges were the property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and as the one over Mounts creek was an important structure its destruction has seriously interferred with the running of the cars. The company has a large force of workmen engaged in replacing the structure, which will be ready for travel by the end of the week. The bridge over Laurel run will also be speedily rebuilt.

The Boyd's Hill Mystery.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the unknown man who was found murdered on Boyd's Hill, met by adjournment, at the Mayor's office, last evening. No further evidence being ready, the jury adjourned for two weeks. Meantime very suspicious characters are being closely watched in their movements. It is probable that when the jury meets again they will bring some light upon this mysterious affair.

Juvenile Thief.

Yesterday afternoon, a lad aged about twelve years named Martin Connor, a resident of this city, entered McCutcheon's hardware store, on Federal street, Allegheny, and robbed the money drawer of its contents. A person passing the store observed the lad's movements and gave the alarm, when he was secured and the money taken from him. Officer Jackson Scott was then called in, who arrested the lad and started with him for the Mayor's office. While on the street, the boy informed the officer that he was lame, and asked the officer not to hold him, as he did not wish the passers-by to know that he was under arrest. Mr. Scott consented to do so, but after going a short distance the lad turned suddenly, and started down the street at a rate which belied his assertion that he was lame. He was closely followed by the officer, who recaptured him and took him to the Mayor's office. He will probably be sent to the House of Refuge to-day.

ROWDY ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon as a police officer of this city was passing along Anderson street, Allegheny, a disorderly character named Scott Geisinger, created a disturbance, when he was promptly arrested. The officer started with his prisoner for this city, but Geisinger struggled so violently that it became necessary for the officer to request a gentleman standing by to assist him, and it required their united strength to subdue the desperado. A wagon was procured, into which the fellow was tumbled, when he was taken to the Allegheny Mayor's office and locked up. During the evening he sobered up, and sent a request to the Mayor to release him, as he wanted to get to work to-day. The Mayor, however, declined to accede to his request. He will have a hearing this morning, and it is to be hoped the Mayor will make an example of him, in order to deter his comrades from continuing their disgraceful conduct. The residents near Anderson street have been greatly annoyed for months past with these fellows, and the city authorities should inflict the severest penalty of the law upon them.

Public Amusements.

ROSEDALE AT THE THEATRE.—"Rosedale," of which we have heard so much; that has created a sensation every where it has been presented; that has received no end of praise from the critics of New York and elsewhere, and pronounced the most successful drama of the day, was produced at the theatre last evening to a large and delighted audience. "Rosedale" is a beautiful creation, full of thrilling as well as pleasing incident, rich in scenery and tableaux, and admirably calculated to excite and delight even the most indifferent spectator. The character of "Elliott Gray" is full of interest, and in the hands of Mr. Barrett is rendered so effectively and naturally as to provoke applause from the most stoical. Mr. Barrett is well supported by the Misses Monk, and Messrs. Coggswell, Little, Hann, and the other members of the company in the cast. "Rosedale" will be repeated to-night.

BRINCA.—The dramatic sensation of the season was the production last night, at the Opera House, of Miss Charlotte Thompson's prize drama, "Brinca," to a crowded and fashionable audience. The whole scene was an unequivocal triumph, of which the author, the artiste and the Pittsburgh public may well feel proud. Brinca is all American. It is styled a romantic drama, which fails to express its spirit. That can only be revealed by witnessing its performance. The plot is interwoven with our revolutionary struggle with Great Britain. The simple story is well conceived and the denouement is happy. The characters are living, moving beings, and they breathe our native air, move in native scenes, live among us, and speak our every day language. The author has seized upon strong points of American character, delineated them boldly, and, standing back in the clouds and romance of the old revolution, amid the surroundings of war—has lighted up the reality of the time but lately past, when rebellion had usurped the throne of peace. The object of the author has evidently been, not so much to deal with war itself, as to portray the characteristics of society during war. At any rate, this has been most skillfully done. The play may lack a succession of situations, but this is amply compensated for by incident and character, and the magic effect of contrast in the development of character. Sol. Pennywise, Reuben Radical, Major Martin, McMusic and Solon Crisp are all men with whom we meet every day, and they are all new in drama. They are men and not representatives. They are not fictions founded on facts, but facts themselves. Thad. Walgrave is a spirit which has been most obnoxious to our National existence—now conquered and chained and incapable of further harm; but he still lives. Walter Walgrave is the patriotic youth, who has laid low the seed of sedition, and in triumph waves our starry banner.

Brinca, the lost girl, bereft of recollection of her childhood, born in refinement and luxury, relapses into a savage state, and is finally reclaimed. Her character appears to be veiled in allegory—and in her various situations she is doubtless the symbol of our country. This is merely conjecture, but we think any one who studies the play will discover that singular peculiarity. Viewed in this light, her character is most beautiful and impressive. The minor parts of the play are well sustained, and there is no stage common-place to be found in its composition. It is fresh throughout as a May morning, and combines all the charms of novelty with the experience of every-day life. The heroic parts are written in graceful blank verse, and lighter characters find expression in their native element of prose.

Brinca is a success, and is in conception and execution one of the most brilliant of modern plays. It belongs to American dramatic literature, and Americans will foster it as peculiarly their own. They will regard it with laudable pride, for in language and other requirements which constitute a great acting play, it is not inferior to any of the standard modern English dramas.

The success of Brinca last evening was glory enough for one night, and the dramatic public of Pittsburgh will hereafter be pleased to say they set the seal of their approval of the play upon its first presentation. Although we have had many American plays, nearly all of them, having served a local purpose or assisted in the ascension of a "star," have passed away. Brinca is a drama of a very different character. Charlotte Thompson, the accomplished *artiste*, to whom we are indebted for the play, had no need of such auxiliary aid. Brilliant always, she surpassed her usual lustre as Brinca. We predict Brinca will hold the stage, and give a healthy impetus to a national drama. It will be repeated at the Opera House to-night.

SANFORD COMING.—Sharpley's famous Iron Clad Minstrels, under the management of Sam. Sharpley and the veteran Sam. Sanford, will shortly visit Pittsburgh, and give a series of their inimitable entertainments.

For Additional Local see Fourth Page.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
E. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

ONE PITTSBURGH.

If the real interests of the people inhabiting this locality were as various and as separate as their several municipalities, we should deem it not only a chimerical but an unkind thing to propose their union in one city organization. We, however, judge the fact to be quite the reverse. The advantages to result from union would be numerous and valuable, and they would be as much, or more, on the side of the smaller as the larger communities entering into the organization. That there is a community of interests, in many respects, among the entire population of the cities and boroughs, no one can doubt. All are directly or indirectly benefitted by the increase of business, by the influx of strangers for purposes of trade, by the advance of population, by the prevalence of good order, by the economy of administration, by the convenience and excellence of schools. Consolidation would favor all these ends, and many besides.

The division of the place into nearly a score of separate sections prevents the formation and growth of the feeling of common interest which is sometimes denominated public spirit. There is a certain pride of locality, of which every one is conscious, in relation to his place of residence, which cannot have scope or expression in a small, unknown place which is overshadowed by a large one. When a hundred miles from home, we name our home as Pittsburgh. That satisfies the curiosity of others and answers our own purpose of courteous reply. To say Brownstown or Temperanceville, unless with the explanation, near Pittsburgh, would scarcely do either.

We wish this matter of union might be at least thoroughly canvassed. A few of the large-hearted men in each of the cities and boroughs might give the proposed movement effective aid. A correspondent of the COMMERCIAL lately suggested it to the future legislators. The legislators would not be backward in the measure if it was once canvassed and approved by the people.

A NEW ERA PROPOSED.

It is asserted that the Democrats in New York are going to put up for the Legislature the very best men to be found in their party, and among the gentlemen of eminence and ability named for the Assembly are WASHINGTON HUNT, AMASA J. PARKER, CHARLES O'CONNOR, HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others of equal ability and distinction in different parts of the State.

By carrying out this purpose a great good will be done not only to New York but the whole country. It is undeniably and lamentably true that our Legislatures in a large measure are surrendered to local politicians, whose abilities, such as they possess, are not always used to promote the public welfare. It is not always the most distinguished men that make the best legislators; still when we employ a mechanic or a professional man, we seek ability coupled with honesty. This rule cannot be said to have been observed as a general thing, of late, in selecting Legislators. This has been owing very much to the refusal by the class of men who should be sent to the Legislature to permit their names to be used,—and it is too much a fact that the community in general have borne the ills imposed on them, rather than take the only steps that can produce a reform. The problem has long been deemed one of almost insurmountable difficulties, but the treatment proposed in New York would seem to be equal to the emergency.

How strange it would seem—and stranger still that it was so—to have our capitols filled with men truly representing the varied and important interests of the States—men above the corrupting influences so prevalent where the laws are enacted—men thoroughly intelligent as well as honest,—at any rate, if not so thoroughly honest in all things as we could wish, yet not so cheap as to come within the power of every little bill to buy them, and whose self-respect, if not native sense of honor, would lead them to give to every question a hearing on its merits, with enlarged views of the public good and the State's fame. Then the occupation of the men of the lobby—small and great—would be gone, and we might hope to see and hear less of the schemes of politicians who plan months and years ahead how the offices and other spoils shall be divided.

THE NATION'S DEBT AND WEALTH.

The debt is large but the wealth is much larger. The credit of an individual is good, while his property far exceeds in value the amount of his debts. A bank statement is satisfactory, when it shows the assets to be in considerable amount beyond its liabilities. So the debt of the country, being far less than the value of the property of the country, cannot impair its credit, or expose the holders of its bonds or bills to the least danger of loss. There is not a bank in the United States whose means of payment bear so large a proportion to its liabilities, as those of the United States.

The United States debt is about one-sixth in amount of the value of what the property of the country was five years ago, and probably not one seventh of its present value. In 1860 the property of all kinds in the country was valued at over sixteen thousand millions of dollars. If equally distributed among all the inhabitants, this would give to old and young, male and female, white and black, over five hundred dollars, each. At the rate of three dollars per year from each individual, or at six mills on the dollar for the whole amount, the national debt would be paid in thirty years, the annual interest being paid, as at present, by other means. This is on the valuation of 1860.

But the value of property has greatly increased since 1860. From 1850 to 1860 property in the United States increased at the rate of 126 per cent., making the advance a fraction short of nine thousand millions. Supposing the increase to go on, for the current decade, at, but a fourth of the former ratio, the increase will amount to very nearly five thousand millions of dollars, or nearly twice the amount of the debt. It is probable, therefore, from this statement, that during all the period of heavy national expenditure, the wealth of the country has been growing at a pace equal to the current outlay. The fact that the money was principally loaned by the people to the Government, out of their surplus of profits, renders this almost certain. And hence it follows that this national debt, being chiefly an investment by our own people, is an evidence of the wealth of the country, and is a part of it as much as farms and merchandise are. The aggregate wealth of the country would not be the greater by the payment of it in a year, nor is it the less though it should not be paid in a century. The nation is like a neighborhood, whose wealth is the same, whether its farms are owned by the same persons or different ones, or like a solvent bank, though its stock may be bought and sold every month in the year.

The prospects of the country, then, in a financial point of view, we take to be exceedingly bright. The development of its national resources, and the productiveness of its industry have not been perceptibly checked by the war, except in limited localities, not felt in the general progress. Henceforward, so far as human sagacity can see, the progress will continue, and the transient causes of hindrance and destruction will cease to exist. The indebtedness of the Government to the people will be no embarrassment to its operations or to their financial prosperity, but will, on the contrary, tend to enlist the Government more directly, if possible, in the interests of the people, and the people in intelligent and vigorous attachment to the Government. Confidence, hope, industry, good morals, and the blessings of Heaven being ours, we have nothing, as a nation or people, to fear.

WHEN the Oil excitement was at the highest pitch, machinists and Iron founders in New York built a large number of portable Engines, in the expectation that they would be needed for the oil regions; but the most of them are on hand now.

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

In forming an opinion of the growth of confidence and amicable relations between the North and South, it may be well to pay some attention to the state of trade,—always the best of missionaries, the most persuasive of pacificators, the most faithful of indicators. There is no trade where there is not confidence; commerce finds its own level on the soundest principles. We need not travel out of Pittsburgh for proof that trade with the South has had a constant growth since the war ceased, and that as much progress has been made towards the former and even better state of things as could be expected. What trade there is, is mainly on the cash system. Elsewhere this is the case. In New York the revival has been little less than astonishing, far in excess of the most sanguine expectations. Not less than a hundred vessels in the port of New York have been in the process of loading at one time, for the southern coast, from Wilmington to Galveston. The names of one hundred steam packets, measuring in tonnage upwards of ninety-five thousand tons, are given as regularly in this trade. In the cause of peace and Union, they take the place of an army of one hundred thousand men. Concerning the amount of goods sold in New York good authority represents that it is very near if not fully equal to the trade before the war, and the present fall promises, in this respect, to inaugurate old times again. The trade is in the commoner kinds of goods; the cheapest prints and cottons, the coarsest linens, the common contract shoes, and all the other cheaper lines. Machinery and tools are in active demand. This demand for cheap goods is in direct contrast to the orders forwarded by the West. In Ohio, Illinois, and other grain growing States, the demand is for the highest priced and richest goods. Responsible houses state that never has the demand for the higher classes of goods been so great in the West as during the present season. In the Southwest, and in the Mississippi Valley, from Cincinnati all the way down to New Orleans, the goods wanted are nearer the class called for in Western orders.

There are being sent to the South, also, large quantities of farming tools, machinery, and coarse dry goods—principally for freedmen—boots and shoes, coal, potatoes, butter, cheese, coffee, soap, whisky, beans, ice, gunny bags, indeed, almost everything to once more "set up" the great Southern family. The buyers are principally the old customers, many of whom have settled old scores, and found means to make new ones. It is represented that heads of the old firms, accustomed to do business with the Southern merchants before the war, however, report the presence of a considerable number of new faces among the returning tide of Southern customers. Most of these new buyers are Northern men, who have carried capital to the South for trade. These men are shrewd buyers, and evince great capacity for the peculiar branch of trade they have taken up, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to the general business of those States. The sales are made chiefly for cash, but when credit is given it is for the short term of sixty days. The cash sales are larger than one would naturally suppose.

As to the future, it is probable that the present state of things should not be taken as a true index. This trade may continue through the fall—if so, it would be entirely safe to predict the over-stocking of the South, with nearly everything. The South has no great crops yet, and when her immediate necessities are supplied it would seem that trade must fall off, till crops come forward to create an exchange of staples. There is abundant reason for being cautious for some time yet.

TWO OLD EVILS FOREVER GONE.

The connection of secession and rebellion with the teachings of Mr. CALHOUN has been universally admitted. And a close relation, through those teachings, is easily traced between the nullification scheme of 1833 and the secession scheme of 1861. Mr. CALHOUN was the father of the former scheme, and by undisputed genealogy the progenitor of the latter. His political children and disciples were the immediate agents in the attempt to accomplish it. The doctrines and arguments that supported both these revolutionary and destructive measures were substantially the same. What theological polemics call the *proton pseudos*, the primary and central error of them all was the doctrine of State Sovereignty.

Occasion was alleged to exist, in both cases, for the practical application of this doctrine, by the withdrawal of States from the Federal Union. But the alleged occasion in the one case was ostensibly very different from that in the other; the former being the Tariff of 1832, and the latter being apprehended encroachments by the ascendant party in the Union Government on the interests of slavery. A moment's consideration, however, will show that this difference is only apparent, and that the two occasions alleged are, in fact, one and the same. That Tariff was offensive, because it was deemed oppressive to the interests of slavery. And it was on that account, and no other, that it occasioned the movement towards the separation of South Carolina from the Union. Had not that movement been arrested, partly by the prompt energy of the Government, and partly by the alteration of the Tariff, other States might have concurred in it, as they did more recently, and the rebellion of 1861 have been anticipated by twenty-eight years. The earlier attempt at rebellion, for the interest of slavery, was staved off. But the election of Mr. LINCOLN was imagined, by the nervous guardians of the slave interests, to bring those interests again into jeopardy, and the old doctrine of State Sovereignty was brought again into requisition, with the accumulated force derived from thirty years inculcation on the public mind of the South. Secession and the war of insurrection were the immediate consequences.

The conspirators in this new movement made their issue squarely on the interests of slavery. The avowal startled the civilized world with horror, but it was their real position and had been ever before. In the nullification measure and in every other measure of the South, this was the central interest aimed at. It was not for slavery in the abstract that they took the hazardous and disgraceful position, but for slavery as an interest, a source of profit. It was, in their estimation, the same as the soil, or as commerce or manufactures. Whatever encroached on it affected them in dollars, and so aroused their feelings, whether the encroachment came in the form of a tariff, or of territorial restriction, or of anything else. Slavery, too, constituted a large share of their political capital, not only giving to them a disproportionate representation in Congress, but also affording facility for party alliances, with Northern politicians, known as *doughfaces*, with whom they maintained standing arrangements, on the reciprocal grounds of *quid pro quo*, or in plain English, You help our slave interest and we will help your party measures. The vestiges of these old affiliations appeared conspicuously in Northern sympathies with the rebellion and in opposition to measures of the Government designed for the general good of the Union.

But on the chosen issue of the conspirators, they have been defeated, and the fall of their institution carried down with it the only barrier to a universal unionism and amity throughout the country. Nullification and secessionism can have no further pretence, partial legislation no more place, and sectional animosity no longer prevalence, since, by the admission of all, the prolific cause of all these evils in the Republic is abolished. And hence it would argue less faith in humanity and republican government than we are willing to confess to, not to anticipate a united, friendly and prosperous future for the entire country, under the administration of that policy which has been so successfully pursued for the last four years.

ENTERPRISE.—The house of SOLOMON STURGES' Sons, in connection with E. B. WARD, Esq., of Detroit, intend at an early day to erect in Chicago a rolling mill of large dimensions, for the express purpose of manufacturing bar iron of all kinds. The proposed mill, it is estimated, will cost between $300,000 and $400,000, and will undoubtedly be ready for operations during next summer. The material to be manufactured by it into pig iron will be brought directly from Lake Superior. Let Pittsburgh see to it, lest she be robbed of what, with proper enterprise, might be retained here. She should be jealous of her great facilities in iron, and permit no competition.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—In Philadelphia, within the last six years, eleven thousand and twenty-five new buildings have been erected. How many have been erected in Pittsburgh, where the rate of increase in population has been as great as in Philadelphia? Philadelphia supplies with comfortable dwellings her mechanical and other population; here we never think of such a thing. Some persons may expect Pittsburgh not to go down hill, under such a policy, but they will be disappointed. The laws governing in such cases will not be suspended for our benefit.

THE last steamer's news says that the London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond controverting the charge that the Confederates were cruel in their treatment of Federal prisoners. It would comport with the *Times'* idea of fairness to publish such a denial and withhold the facts as brought out on the WIRZ trial. But so long as that record stands, not all the bolts of the Thunderer can efface the horrid reality. It convicts the Confederates before the world of brutality such as it never saw—exceeding even that of the British in India.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

The prevalence of crime against person and property cannot but attract public attention and awaken alarm. Frauds, robberies, murders and acts of lustful violence are reported in the public journals with a frequency that is absolutely frightful. They excite exclamations, comments and alarms, which hardly die away in reference to one horror before new and startling horrors arouse them again. This miserable condition induces a feeling of insecurity in every individual, when his person or interests are for an hour exposed without the protection of material force.

It is time that emotion should induce thought and action in relation to the state of morals. The cause of this deterioration is not wholly the war, nor are the crimes chargeable exclusively on soldiers. War, it is true, loosens the bonds of obligation in many minds, and renders many persons reckless of human life. But, apart from this, there is, as the facts show, a lack of conscientious restraint, and a disregard of constituted authorities in civil and domestic government pervading the country, which account for much of the crime that has alarmed it. The exorbitant greed of gain, as a means of power or luxury, has corrupted many, and led to the violation of pecuniary trusts, to fraud, and to direct robbery. The love of debasing pleasures, coupled with aversion to wholesome industry, has introduced its horrid troop of vices. False notions of liberty and rights have led to contempt of law and lawful authority, and made liberty itself almost a terror.

Laxity of government, which has afforded facility for the growth of this depravity, cannot be expected to cure it. The experiment of maintaining society without government must prove a failure, and a ruinous one. The Union itself has been at least temporarily saved, by putting "backbone" in the Union Government. And so it must be in municipalities and households. Unless we are ready to embrace anarchy, and trust to individual strength for the protection of person and property, we should rally for the reinstatement of rightful authority in all the details of society, and see that crimes are detected and punished, without fear or favor, according to the laws of the land.

MEXICO AND FRANCE.—The tone of the little that is said lately on the subject of French interference in Mexico, is remarkably soft and polite. It consists of gentle suggestions to the Emperor, and respectful requests that he will, out of regard for us as his ancient ally, withdraw from his small intrusion into our neighbor republic, and transfer his little imperial establishment there back to its more congenial Austrian inheritance.

This may appear to us a moderate request. But if our recollection of history serves us, it is not the fashion of crowned heads to give up power and possessions upon such gentle hints.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The imports at New York for August, at foreign cost, without freight or duty added, amounted to $11,511,752. Last year they did not reach $8,000,000. Of the large amount received only about two millions' worth were entered for warehousing—the residue was taken up at once for the trade. The importations for the seven months preceding have been light.

The London *Saturday Review* is seldom puzzled by a slang phrase, but confesses itself unable to understand a sentence which it finds in a recent American paper,—"Everything being lovely, the goose was greatly elevated." The astonished critic says: "What or whose goose was elevated, why it should be elevated, what the process of elevating a goose consists in, and the connection between the elevation of the goose and the general loveliness of things, are all points on which we can throw no light."

The Corliss Engine Company, of Providence, perhaps, covers a larger area of ground than any shop in the country; all of its buildings, however, are only one story in height. They are building two pair of sixty inch and one one hundred inch engines for the new sloops and the frigate Pompanoosuc. This company built the engines of the United States steamer Saco. One of the notable things to be seen here is a condenser casting, all in one piece, weighing 32,500.

Gen. Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, has completed the organization of a military force of ten colored regiments for service in that State. All the white troops lately in service in Kentucky have been mustered out.

The following paragraph which we copy from the Paris letter in the London *Morning Star*, serves to show the difference between French and American society, in respect to Sabbath observance: "The gardeners in the city of Paris, and their name is legion, have notified to M. le Prefet de la Seine their intention of utterly abstaining from work unless he grants them four francs per day, and does away with the invidious distinction hitherto adopted of dividing them into three classes. They further insist on reducing their day's work from twelve to ten hours on week days and five hours on Sundays."

The export of specie for the past eight months has been only $20,000,000. We are mining gold and silver at the rate of $80,000,000 a year.

Chicago is a place not "altogether lovely, chief among ten thousand," if the following from the *Times* of that city be true: "Chicago is in a bad condition. It is afflicted with high rents, exorbitant retail dealers, Scanlon slough, Chicago river, Bridgeport, and various nuisances both moral and physical, which, to enumerate, would fill a volume. These evils are apparent ones. They are smelt, tasted, stepped into, met on every street. We are smothering in foul street cars, splashed by mud, overset by runaway horses, and depleted by voracious musquitoes. These are patent evils of the Garden city; and in addition to these, there are others equally great, but carried on under cover of darkness, or in the concealing shadow of fences."

It is said that a Military Commission has been organized, and will proceed to the trial, at St. Louis, of the burners of our steamers upon the western rivers. It is stated that the culprits, many of whom have been a long time under arrest, have a large fund at their command, and have secured the services of Colonel J. W. Bell to conduct their defence. Subpoenaes have been issued for Jefferson Davis, and Secretaries Mallory and Seddon, to testify in the case.

Some months since, Dr. Buisson, of Paris, having, in treating a patient, had the virus of hydrophobia communicated to his blood by means of a wound in his fore-finger, took a vapor bath, with the intention of suffocating himself, believing that a cure was impossible; but when the heat of the vapor reached 52 degrees centrigade he felt entire relief from the symptoms of madness. They did not return, and his cure was permanent. He has since treated many cases of hydrophobia in this way, with complete success.

PERSONAL.

—The family of the late Dr. Kane pronounce the story now going the rounds of the press, connecting his name with Miss Fox, of "Knockings" memory, a *canard*, which does not quite convince the public.

—The father of Rev. Newman Hall of England, was Mr. J. Vine Hall, born in 1774. In his earlier manhood, he was in the full sense of the word, a drunkard. After his conversion and thorough reform, he wrote one book, and one only, entitled "The Sinner's Friend," which has had a remarkable history. It was first published in 1821, and is now passing through its 375th edition. There have been issued of it, in the English language, 1,063,000 copies and it has also been translated into twenty-nine foreign languages.

—A letter from Galena says General Grant is talking of a tour in Europe, to be absent two years.

—A difficulty occurred at Knoxville recently between W. S. Hall, Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Knoxville, and a young man named Baker, late of the rebel army, resulting in the death of Hall. Baker was committed to jail, but the citizens got him from the Sheriff and hung him.

—Thurlow Weed supplies a page in the early history of the rebellion eminently honorable to Mr. Stanton, the distinguished Secretary of War. The veteran editor maintains that "the first and paramount design of the secession leaders was to obtain, before or on the 4th of March, by *coup d'etat*, possession of the capital, with the sanction of the Government. That design was thwarted by Mr. Stanton. As a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, he became informed of the treasonable objects of his colleagues, Cobb, Thompson, and Toucey, and of the imbecility, at least, of the President. Placing himself in confidential communication with Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton went to his watch and his work boldly and sagaciously. Traitors were by degrees weeded out of the Cabinet, and their vacant seats given to General Dix and Judge Holt, who co-operated with Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward in preserving the Government. The 4th of March approached, amid treasons and conspiracies in the highest classes. Washington was, without doubt, disloyal. A conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore was discovered and thwarted. On the occasion of the inauguration General Scott had scarcely more than two thousand troops for the defense of the capital. The danger was imminent. But the chief traitors had been ejected from the Cabinet. Their plans were disconcerted. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and the Government prevailed! For that Government's salvation the people and the Union are indebted to the Roman virtues of Edwin M. Stanton.

"It was, I doubt not, owing to the 'coalition then formed between Seward and Stanton,' that the latter was called into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Such ordeals 'try men's souls.' The life of a nation was in the issue. It was saved as 'a brand from the burning.' The struggle bound Messrs. Stanton and Seward together with 'hooks of steel.'

"During the five or six weeks that Mr. Stanton was striving to preserve the capital, though in constant communication through a trusty third party, Messrs. Stanton and Seward never met. When the danger was over and the day of rejoicing came, Mr. Stanton supped with Mr. Seward. I was present, meeting Mr. Stanton then for the first time. Confidence had been established between these eminent men while engaged as counsel many years ago, in an important and protracted trial, in Michigan, I believe. But it was then and there that I learned how large a debt of gratitude we owed to Edwin M. Stanton before the rebellion broke out."

CORONER'S JURYMEN.—The Boston *Post* concludes an article on the importance of having justice administered by jurymen holding inquests in cases of railway and other accidents, says: If the coroners are ever going to wake up on the subject, now is their time. No alarm bell will ever sound in their ears more loud than the one that is rung over the whole land to-day. The traveling public demand that when they are killed outright by these unmistakeable railway methods, a decent respect for their memory and for the feelings of surviving friends requires that the cause of their death shall be stated with truth. They indignantly refuse to be accounted suicides, when they are most foully murdered. Unless something like proper attention is soon paid to so rational a demand, it would occasion us little surprise to find some day that an outraged public had concluded to take the work of rectification into their own hands. In this, as in very many other matters, there is a last straw which the overburdened back will not consent to carry. It may come to that, that it will be more difficult to find men to consent to be made railroad conductors and presidents than it now is to find coroners' juries who are honest enough to see the ghastly truth, and courageous enough to declare it when discovered.

The yield of our domestic tobacco crops will be unprecedented this year in the history of that weed in New England. One farmer in Connecticut has eleven acres planted with the weed, and others in proportion. The plants are healthy and free from worms, and jobbers are running over the State buying the weed in the stalk.

DIED:

McKELVY—In the United States Post Hospital at Louisville, Ky., on the 6th instant, JAS. H McKELVY, of the United States Signal Corps, eldest son of John and Margaret McKelvy, of Swissvale, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's rooms, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, at half-past twelve o'clock.

BRYAR—On Monday morning, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, Mrs. SUSAN BRYAR, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, from No. 50 Ferry street.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Cures Neuralgia in Five Minutes.
Cures Headache in Three Minutes.
Cures Toothache in One Minute.
Cures Rheumatism in one Day.

READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1865.—My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and knees. I tried the doctors, and all the patent medicines I heard of, without receiving any benefit until I bought a bottle of McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk without the slightest pain. May God bless him—may he do others the same good. THOS. WRIGHT, Fifth Ward.

Sold at McCLARRAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth street. au25

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Has performed wonderful cures
Has performed wonderful cures
Has performed wonderful cures
Has performed wonderful cures
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Call and learn of those who have been cured.
Call and learn of those who have been cured.
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fourth st.
se1-MT&W

SPECIAL NOTICE,

All negatives in my possession, of two years standing and upwards, will be destroyed within one month, unless secured by purchase or special request.
F. GUTEKUNST,
Photographer, 704 Arch street,
se11-1w-eod Philadelphia.

SANITARY PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8, 1865.

The owners and occupants of property within the city limits are notified that they are required to keep the gutters in front of their premises clean, and all inclosed premises free from malarious matter. And in view of the prevailing alarm occasioned by the progress of the cholera westward, I hereby give notice that the ordinances will be strictly enforced.

And I enjoin upon all good citizens to give notice, either at the Mayor's office or at the Board of Health, of any infractions of the laws, in order that the proper sanitary measures may be enforced.

se9-3t JAMES LOWRY, Mayor.

LADIES! LADIES!

IF YOU WANT A

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION,
BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION,

TRY A BOTTLE OF

WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL,
WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL.

For the complexion it is unrivalled.
It permanently removes Tan, Freckles, Moth, etc.
It prevents the skin from becoming tanned or chapped.
It removes all eruptions of the skin.
It possesses a beautiful flavor.
Its use cannot be detected.
It does not crack the skin as common powders do.
It gives the complexion a pure pearly whiteness.
It renders the skin soft and smooth.

Give it a Trial—It is all we Ask.

Beware of common powders—they will ruin the complexion.

WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL

Is warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1 per bottle. One bottle will last two months.

Sold wholesale and retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond; also, by B. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., wholesale druggists, Nos. 76 and 78 Wood st. Prepared only by

J. J. WAGGONER,
Sole Agent for the United States,
se1-TuW&S-1m Detroit, Michigan.

$25 **READ THIS!** $25

Passage to or from the "Old Country," by the celebrated

"INMAN," "ANCHOR,"

Or Liverpool and Londonderry Steamship Lines, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call and get the rates. Sight drafts for sale. Apply to
D. O'NIEL,
Foreign Emigration Office, 66 Smithfield st.
se6-eod-2w

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 u19-T,T&S 113 Third street.

TRIMMINGS.

F. H. EATON,

NO. 17 FIFTH ST.

NOW ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRADLEY'S SKIRTS.

THREE PATTERNS.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS,
Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS,
And NOTIONS.

New Goods Arriving Daily.
se7

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have this day associated JAMES McLAIN with us as a partner in the Wholesale Dry Goods business, his interest to date from January 1, 1865; the name and style of the firm to remain unchanged, and the business to be continued as heretofore at our old stand, No. 43 Wood street. SHACKLEIT & AUDAY.
Pittsburgh, September 7, 1865. se9-3t

TREES, VINES, &c.

Our fall catalogue of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c., is ready, and will be mailed to all who apply. Address JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
se9-2taw1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

M'CULLOUGH'S LEAD CO.,

No. 64 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK,

Keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, and offer for sale at the following NETT CASH PRICES:

LEAD PIPE, 13 Cents.
SHEET LEAD, 13 Cents.
BAR LEAD, 11 Cents.
DROP SHOT, 13 Cents.
BUCK SHOT, 14 Cents.

Orders for the above articles solicited, and prompt attention paid to shipments.
se1-1m JAMES McCULLOUGH, President.

TENANT FARM OIL COMPANY,

Office, cor. Penn and Wayne sts.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	$1 00

OFFICERS:
President........S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer........ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Graham,	Frank Snyder,
James Graham,	J. G. Weir,
Stephen Lawson,	H. W. Ritchie.

au30 tf

FOR SALE.—

A Photograph Gallery,

On one of the principal business streets of Pittsburgh. Complete set of instruments already furnished. For particulars address "PHOTOGRAPHS," Commercial office, Pittsburgh. se5-1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$3 REWARD.

Lost on Penn, between Wayne and Pitt streets, a pair of steel frame

SPECTACLES,

For which the above reward will be paid, on the return of the spectacles to this office. se12-2t

COAL. COAL. COKE.

J. MESKIMEN,

Dealer in the best quality of Youghiogheny Coal and Connellsville Coke. Office and Coal Depot No. 650 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, opposite Wesley Chapel. Families and others furnished with coal, nut coal and slack, in either city, at the lowest rates. Personal attention given to the Western trade. Cars loaded on short notice. se12-3t

OIL CITY.—FOR SALE—

The well-known restaurant St. James, situated on the main street, Oil City, formerly kept by W. G. Stubbs & Co., with a complete outfit for the above business, together with a lease of the premises for three years, commencing April 1, 1865. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or at No. 7 Market street.
Address W. G. STUBBS,
se12-6t Box 138, Oil City, Pa.

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., until the 20th day of September for the GRADING AND PAVING OF LAUREL ALLEY, between Locust and Chesnut streets, in the borough of Manchester.
WM. N. KIRK, Committee, or
ISAAC STEWART, Street Commis'r.
September 11, 1865. se12-td

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., until the 20th day of September, for the GRADING OF SHEFFIELD STREET, from Fulton to Manhattan, in the borough of Manchester.
W. N. KIRK, Committee, or
ISAAC STEWART, Street Comm'r.
September 11, 1865. se12-td

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.
PITTSBURGH, September 11, 1865.

TO COAL DEALERS — SEALED

proposals will be received at this office for supplying TEN TO TWELVE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF COAL, for the use of the county, deliverable in quantities of six hundred bushels per day, at the entrance on Fifth and Ross streets. Bids will be received until the 15th inst., inclusive. By direction of the County Commissioners, HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
se12-5t

LOST OR MISLAID,

A MEDIUM SIZED

HAIR LEATHER TRUNK,

MARKED

W. W. S., U. S. A.

Any information in regard to which, left at

410 PENN STREET,

Will be paid for. se12 3t

A. W. FOSTER........F. COLEMAN........A. W. FOSTER, JR.

COLEMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING.
Office, No. 38 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All work warranted smooth inside. se12-1y

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,

WATER, BELOW PENN ST.

Having added largely to our capacity by the addition of new and improved machinery, we are prepared to fill orders in our line on the most favorable terms, such as

STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILL, TANK,
And Sheet Iron Work,

Of every description. WATSON & MUNROE.
se12-3m

IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE EXTENSION,
Between High and Tunnel streets.

The undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for

All Kinds of Spices,

Whole and ground, loose and packed, at lowest prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

COFFEE, RYE, BARLEY, &c.,
ROASTED TO ORDER.

Also, superior roasted coffee constantly on hand. Bolted Corn Meal, from selected corn, for family use, fresh every day.

C. BRAUN & CO.,
Pennsylvania Avenue Extension, (new track of Oakland Passenger Railroad.) se12-1meod

FRENCH COPYING INK,

ARNOLD'S INK,
EEL'S INK,
COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,

For sale by

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
se12-1t 39 FIFTH STREET.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

College Text Books,

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
KAY & COMPANY'S,
se12-2t 55 WOOD STREET.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,
At Low Prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
WRITING PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
SLATES, COPY BOOKS, INK,
PENS, PENCILS, &c.;
BLANK BOOKS, COPY BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS, GOLD PENS,
FAMILY BIBLES, SCHOOL BIBLES,
TESTAMENTS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

Davis, Clarke & Co.,
se9 93 WOOD STREET.

PIANOS.

NEW MUSIC.

New editions of the celebrated

DREAM WALTZ,

BY JULIUS MOORE;

Price 30 cents. And also, of the popular

GENERAL GRANT'S
GRAND VICTORY MARCH,
BY J. G. KREDEL;

Price, 30 cents; have just been issued by

HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
Agents for Decker's Pianos.

☞ Music sent by mail.
au17

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,
NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—Watchmakers—Apply to SCOTT & HENNEGEN, wholesale jewelers, 31 Fifth street, second floor, Pittsburgh. se12-2t

WANTED—A Situation, by an active business young man, as barman, waiter, or clerk in a hotel, tavern or steamboat, or in any other business; would make himself useful. Address J. MOSS, Commercial office. se12-1t

WANTED—$55 a Month—Agents wanted that can earn from $55 to $100 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stamp, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Mich. se9-6tdaltw

WANTED—Employment—$75 a Month—Agents wanted to sell sewing machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Michigan. se9-6tda-1w

WANTED—$150 per Month—Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell the $20 improved New England Family Sewing Machine. This machine is the best and most popular of those now in the market, and the sales are immense. Liberal commissions allowed, at which the above, and even larger sums can easily be realized. Send for circulars. Address WM. L. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 195, Harrisburgh, Pa. se9-1m

WANTED—Miners—Five practical Copper Miners wanted. None but men of experience, and who can present testimonials of good character and reliability need apply. Inquire at 132 Webster street. se9-3t

WANTED—HOUSE.—WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, clean street, Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au3-tf

ATTORNEYS.

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

THOS. M. BAYNE..........NOAH W. SHAFER.

BAYNE & SHAFER,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,
NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se2-tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my18

G. M. M'MASTER......J. M. GAZZAM......J. R. BUTTERFIELD

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

For the collection of Claims against the Government.

Office, 98 Grant Street.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the *claim* is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my8

H. C. MACKRELL..........S. A. JOHNSON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. 1y26

JNO. H. HAMPTON..........W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
FRANKLIN, PA.
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq. Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my9

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
e2 No. 114 Fourth street.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

IGNATIUS HAHN,

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineer, And Engineering Agent. Office 31 Fifth street. Estimates, plans and working drawings for rolling-mills, steel-works, blast furnaces, all kinds of machinery and apparatus. Maps of survey of oil, iron and coal lands. Private lessons in all technical sciences. Drawing lasses. Schaffer & Budenberg's renowned steam hydraulic and vacuum guages, patent steam traps, and general steam engine and boiler fittings. se11 1m

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received from auction

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,

300 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,

Which they offer to the trade

At a Small Advance.
au21-1m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined, Charcoal
AND JUNIATA BLOOM.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON.
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL, SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. se11-3m

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.—

Sealed proposals are invited until the 16th day of September, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

One Thousand Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos 1, 2 and 3, and the bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new, oak barrels, head lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and of a superior quality.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this Office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."
se7-5t E. T. BRIDGES, Capt. C. S. V.

GROCERIES.

50 Bags Prime and Common Coffee;
10 Mats Java Coffee;
100 Barrels Sirups, various brands;
10 Puncheons E. I. Molasses;
100 Bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars;
25 Bbls Porto Rico Molasses;

With a general stock of fine groceries, on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin streets.
au26

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER..........WM. HENDERSON.

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a limited number of nights with the young and successful tragedian,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Who will make his first appearance as Elliot Gray.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
Will be produced Lester Wallack's great success,
ROSEDALE, or THE RIFLE BALL.

Elliot Gray..........Lawrence Barrett

Act I—The young dragoon. Act II—The iron in the fire. Act III—A mother's grief. Act IV—Up, Lancers—Grand Tableau. Act V—The ball.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

LOST.

On the 15th day of June, 1865, I mailed in the post-office, in New York City, two certificates of stock of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY for 100 shares each, (Nos. 1,056 and 1,057,) and one certificate of 50 shares, (No. 1,058,) inclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. John Fleming, Pittsburgh, Pa., which have never been received by him, and are supposed to be lost. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of said certificates.
J. WYMAN JONES,
Banker, No. 6 Broad street, New York.
August 9, 1865.—au12-2taw-4w

LOST—

At the Fair Ground, a
CERTIFICATE OF STOCK FOR 350 SHARES,
In the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Oil and Manufacturing Company. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN'S rope warehouse, No. 57 Water street, Pittsburgh; or R. H. PEEBLES, New Castle.
se8-6t K. K. PEEBLES.

AUCTION SALES.

EATING-HOUSE, FIXTURES AND SUNDRIES,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold all the furniture, queensware, cooking utensils, &c., belonging to the Cottage Eating-house, corner Plum alley and the old Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, together with the building, 60 feet by 20 feet; as also a lease on lot, running four and a half years. The stock and fixtures comprise in part one half-barrel coffee sugar, 150 lbs coffee, half barrel flour, 10,000 cigars, tobacco, spices, dishes, knives and forks, spoons, castors, fruit stands, tables, counters, chairs, lounge and matrass, eight-day clock, scales and weights, ice coolers, ice boxes, gas heaters, matting, table cloths, dinner bells, pictures, jars, 200 empty cigar boxes, large cook stoves, parlor stoves, and all the necessary fixtures for a restaurant. T. A. McCLELLAND,
se11 Auctioneer.

REVIVAL OF FALL TRADE.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

PIECE GOODS

OF RECENT IMPORTATION.

Also, a fine assortment of

READY-MADE

BUSINESS COATS AND SUITS,

Which we have on hand and are receiving daily.

AN ELEGANT BEAVER OVERCOAT

For $30, worth $45. Call and examine our stock.

WM. LADLAY & CO.
WM. LADLAY..........OWEN BYRNE.
se8-3m

DR. M'BRIDE'S

GREAT REMEDY.

THE KING OF PAIN.

INTERNAL & EXTERNAL MEDICINE

WILL CURE

DIARRHŒA,
BLOODY FLUX IN
ONE DAY; HEADACHE
AND EAR-ACHE IN THREE
MINUTES; TOOTH-ACHE IN ONE
MINUTE; NEURALGIA IN FIVE
MINUTES; SPRAINS IN TWENTY MINUTES;
SORE THROAT IN TWENTY MINUTES;
COLIC AND CRAMP IN FIVE MINUTES;
RHEUMATISM AND PAIN IN THE BACK OR
SIDE, BAD COUGHS, OR COLDS, FEVER AND
AGUE, DEAFNESS, ASTHMA, PILES,
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND PALPITATION OF THE
HEART. KEEP IT IN YOUR
FAMILIES. SICKNESS
COMES WHEN LEAST
EXPECTED.

I PROPOSE TO

Check and Effectually Dissipate

MORE ACHE AND PAIN,

AND TO ACCOMPLISH

A More Perfect Equilibrium

Of all the circulating fluids

IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM,

That can be effected by any other, or all other medical aid in the same space of time. This is

An Internal and External Medicine,

COMPOSED OF

ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS,

Such as our forefathers used. There is a bountiful supply on earth to

Cure All Complaints,

If we only knew where they were.

S. R. KUNKEL & BRO.,
HARRISBURG,
SOLE AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF SAID MEDICINES.

Dr. C. W. Kearstead,
Can be consulted at Room 82, St. Clair Hotel;
PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH

FOR SALE BY
N. McCLARRAN & CO., 85 Market street.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 78 Wood street.
J. M. FULTON, 69 Fifth street.
C. H. SUPER, corner Penn and St. Clair.
J. FLEMING, No. 84, corner Market and Diamond. se9-2w

OPERA GLASSES,

FOR SALE OR HIRE,
—AT—
DUNSEATH & CO.'S
Jewelry Store,
56 Fifth Street.
se7

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S SAW-MILL,

(Successor to Robert Wrightman,)
LAWRENCEVILLE.

I am now prepared to furnish
Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,
Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding; CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Kegs, Lath, Pailings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.

All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ALEX. McCLINTOCK,
Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au29-3m

BI-CARB. SODA.—

50 Kegs NEW CASTLE in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
sel 221 and 223 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manageress......Miss ANNIE ENNKLE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, September 11 and 12, the great prize play of

BRINCA.

Re-engagement for six nights only of the splendid artiste MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

First night of the accomplished danseuse, M'LLE ERNESTINE.

Performance will commence with Miss C Thompson's prize play in five acts, entitled

BRINCA, or THE FIRST REVOLUTION.

Brinca, (a wild girl)..........Miss C. Thompson.

Grand dance by M'lle Ernestine.

Prices of Admission—Family Circle, 25 cents; Parquette, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Colored Boxes, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7. Commence at half past.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

A SPECIAL CLASS

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

Between the ages of eight and ten years, will be formed in Excelsior Institute, (Neville Hall, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets,) FRIDAY, September 15, at two o'clock. Applications must be made immediately, as the class will be limited to twenty pupils. For particulars call daily from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. se12-1w

PENNSYLVANIA

Military Academy,

At WEST CHESTER. The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, September 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study, under experienced and thorough instructors. In the Primary Department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The Academy is furnished with horses for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to JAS. PARK, Jr., Pittsburgh; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A. au18-1m

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE,

near Dayton, Ohio. CHAS. ANDERSON, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, President of Board of Visitors; S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, Vice President, Cincinnati; J. G. LOWE, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; V. WINTERS, (Banker,) Treasurer, Dayton, Ohio; Capt. JOS. M LOCKE, Superintendent; Capt. CHAS. B. STIVERS, U. S. A., Commandant of Cadets. The first session of the above institution will commence on September 19, 1865. Circulars can be had at the book-stores in this city. Applicants, and those desiring special information, will address the Rev. SAMUEL FINDLEY, Box 1,182, Pittsburgh, or Capt. JOSEPH M. LOCKE, au19-1m Sup't W. M. I., Dayton, Ohio.

GREENWOOD INSTITUTE,

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. The fall term of this school will commence WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1865. For further information address
MRS. C. T. GANTZ, Principal,
se6-2w New Brighton, Pa.

MILITARY COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

—With chartered privileges, and superior advantages for an English, Classical, Commercial and Military Education, re-opens September 5. For circulars, call at GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.'S, Pittsburgh, or address Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President. au12-3taw-1m

NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Take notice, that letters testamentary, with the will annexed, of C. C. HUEY, late of M'Keesport, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said HUEY will please call and settle, and those having claims against his estate will present them to the undersigned or either of them, at M'Keesport. WM. ATWATER,
JOHN WAMPLER,
au31-3w Executors of C. C. Huey, deceased.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.
IRA B. McVAY,
ja28-tf Treasurer.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY,
September 1, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS

of the company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house of N. HOLMES & SONS, on and after the 11th instant.
se6-7t N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given that the notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania will be paid in full upon presentation and proof at the office of the assignees, No. 407 Library street, in the city of Philadelphia. Parties holding notes of the said Bank, not yet presented, are notified that unless the same are presented and proved at the Assignees' office on or before the first day of October, 1865, they will be debarred from all claim thereon.
W. C. PATTERSON,
WM. LYTTLETON SAVAGE,
J. D. TAYLOR,
Assignees, No. 407 Library street,
au18-lt&w6w PHILADELPHIA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN ALEXANDER, DECEASED.

—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JOHN ALEXANDER, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
E. H. ALEXANDER,
au2-6wdltaw No. 24 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. EDGAR'S ESTATE.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of WM. M. EDGAR, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present them to him for settlement, and all persons indebted to it to make payment to him.
SAM'L GORMLEY, Adm'r,
jy28-1aw6w 122 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

ESTATE OF PHILIP SHEPLAR, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of PHILIP SHEPLAR, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of Allegheny county, to the undersigned, all persons indebted to, or having claims upon the said estate, are requested to make known the same without delay to
M. G. SHEPLAR, Administrator,
au8-1law6w No. 57 Second st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.

"Fort Necessity,"—Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, the Tront and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs.
ju9-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At 63 Market Street.

SOUTH & ROSS.
au22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY

virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of WM. M. BEETEM, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1865 at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undivided five-eighth, part of the following described real estate and other property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz: Those certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Wilkins Township, Allegheny County, bounded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, by lands of Henry Chalfant, Moore, the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike Road, lands of James Kelly, Sampson, McKelvy and others. Said tracts contain about 245 acres of fine surface land—200 acres of which are covered with good timber. There are also about 250 acres of coal lying under the above and adjoining tracts of land, with a vein of about 4 feet 8 inches in thickness. On the above premises, to be sold as part of the coal property, are seven miner's houses, two stables, blacksmith shop and tools, one mile of railroad track, including siding, with heavy rail for locomotive, pit track, check house, inclined plane, screws, tipple, scales, 53 four-wheeled dump cars, 54 pit cars, and sufficient material for building thirteen more, 9 mules, 9 horses, 18 setts of harness, 11 carts and wagons, 1 pair of timber wheels, fixtures for coal yard and office, and lease of office, &c., &c. The administrators are authorized to sell the entire interest of the decedent in the foregoing property, either as a whole, or in parts to suit the convenience of the purchasers. The coal is equal to any in this region for manufacturing or family use. The surface land is well adapted for gardening or farming purposes, and the part that fronts on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike Road is desirable for country residences.

A plan of a proposed sub-division of the surface lands can be seen at the office of I. G. Macfarlane & Co., at No. 1 Canal street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Grain Elevator.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth on the confirmation of the sale; one-fourth on the delivery of the deeds and possession, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE SHIRAS, Jr., at No. 160 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, or to the undersigned at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
JOSEPH A. STUART,
Administrators of Wm. M. Beetem, deceased.

The undersigned, owner of the remaining undivided three-eighth part of the above described property, will also offer his interest for sale at the same time and place.
sep5-3w-3t-a-w I. G. MACFARLANE.

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR

A very superior article of
WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.
For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
jy21-6m 221 and 223 Liberty street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP,

We have this day associated with us EDWARD AGNEW, in the manufacture of Japanned and Stamped Tinware and Tinners' Goods. The firm will be FLEMING, TORRENS & CO.
JOHN FLEMING,
JOSEPH TORRENS.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1865. se5-1w

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley leaping,
And by its sunny margin lay,
A lovely infant sleeping:
The murmur of the pouring stream
Broke not the spell which bound him,
Like music breathing in his dream,
A lullaby around him.

It is a lovely spot to view,
Within this world of sorrow,
One spot which still retains the hue
That earth from heaven may borrow;
And such was this—a scene so fair,
Arrayed in summer brightness,
And one poor being rested there,
One soul of radiant whiteness.

What happy dreams, fair child, are given,
To cast their sunshine o'er thee?
What chord unites thy soul to heaven,
Where visions pall before thee?
For wandering souls of cloudless mirth,
O'er thy fair features beaming.
Say not a thought—a form of earth,
Alloys thine hour of dreaming!

Sleep, lovely babe! for time's cold touch
Shall make these visions wither;
Youth and dreams which charm so much,
Shall fade and fly together:
Then sleep, while sleep is pure and mild,
Ere earthly ties grow stronger;
When thou shalt be no more a child,
And dream of heaven no longer.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA AND PROTECTION.

Speech of the Hon. John Covode.

At the banquet of the Wool Manufacturers' Association, in Philadelphia, the Hon. John Covode spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—As it is getting late, and we are in Committee of the Whole, I would beg leave to move the adoption of the five minute rule; and would request the president to call me to order at the expiration of that time.

We are now entering on a new career as a people. We see not merely our manufacturers, but other parties equally concerned in protecting the interests of the country. Let me call your attention to this important fact: Unless the manufacturers receive additional protection, and a high degree of mercantile and commercial prosperity is maintained in this country, it will be a matter of impossibility for the Government to collect revenue enough to pay the interest on the public debt. (Applause.) According to the report made at the late meeting of the Iron and Steel Association at Cleveland by Mr. Morell, it appears that the American manufacturer engaged in the production of railroad iron, is paying more taxes to the Government, directly and indirectly, than is paid by the importer of foreign iron. This will not do. (Applause.) It will certainly bring distress on the people of Pennsylvania in a very short time. More than one-half of the productive power in the iron-making districts is now idle; and this, unfortunately, at a time when our brave veterans have just come home from the wars to seek industrial occupation. (Applause.) This state of affairs we must have remedied. (Applause.)

There seems to be some little conflict of interests, apparently, between the wool manufacturers and the wool growers in the United States. This is altogether a mistake, and a mischievous mistake, as the history of tariffs in all ages and in all countries will fully demonstrate, that when the manufacture is brisk, the competition of purchasers will always insure to the producer a good market and remunerative prices. The interests of the two classes are mutual; they are identical; and the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. (Applause.)

It always enures directly to the advantage of a country to protect its industry. The manufacture of cloths in all countries, dating back to the twelfth century, when it gave such astonishing prosperity to Florence, has accumulated wealth in whatever country has protected the capital and labor engaged in its development. England for a score of years had enjoyed, through the policy of George III, who strove by all means to foster the manufacturing interests, almost a monopoly of prosperity; at all events, the lion's share of it. But within the last twenty years other European States, waking from their lethargy, have adopted the same policy, and their development in material wealth has been truly astonishing.

I see before me several gentlemen worth their hundreds of thousands—aye, their millions. Many of you are apparently masters of the situation, and might for a long time withstand the effect of foreign competition. But in order to do so you would have to maintain a low standard of prices in the raw material and in the labor, as you would have to compete with the inferior commodities landed at your wharves to be thrown upon your markets.

In England, fifteen or twenty years ago, woolen rags would only bring £4 per ton. Now they sell at £40. And why is this? Why, it is because they have, by their shoddy manufactures, been able to work them up and sell them to the people of the United States and elsewhere. (Laughter.) Gentlemen here, wearing fine clothes imported from abroad, little know the proportion of worn-out woolen rags that enters into the composition of these fashionable fabrics.

It is our fault, and only ours, if our interests are not properly fostered and encouraged. I see before me the representatives of the great iron, steel, and coal association of the United States. Those interests, and all other interests requiring protection, have the power of making presidents and cabinets and members of Congress. No President has been elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) We hold the balance of power here. But Pennsylvania has been cheated into voting for men who, while professedly devoted to her interests, have had no higher motives than their personal aggrandizement. I do not think we can be deceived again if we are careful.

It is lamentably true that there are more politicians than statesmen in the land. Still, when candidates for high political positions fully appreciate the strength of the organizations here represented, they will be certain to respect them. You, gentlemen, have the power to demand, the right to demand that the labor interests of this country shall be protected against the pauper labor of other countries. (Loud applause.)

A struggle is before us upon the question of a protective policy. That question will assume a more formidable character when reconstruction takes place, and the Southern States return to Congress with an increased representation. I have had occasion during the summer to examine this question and have spent some time in the South, and I know that a very large majority of the Southern delegation will come in hostile to the protection of American labor and the payment of the National debt. It is very easy to perceive that such a policy, obstinately and successfully adhered to, must result in suspending the payment of the interest on the debt.

Reconstruction, in my opinion, is going on too rapidly. It will require time before the people are fully ready to be reinstated to their political rights. My information from the South for the past few days, particularly from Louisiana, is anything but hopeful. A bad condition of affairs prevails in that portion of the Southern country. A terrible persecution is going on in many localities against the openly avowed Union men; and a still more terrible persecution is being waged against the families of the freedmen who have taken up arms upon the side of Freedom and Union.

These States, failing upon their doctrine of State rights, and controlling labor in some form, as they are determined to do, at the same time they are sending members to Congress hostile to the interests of Northern labor, and to the payment of the Government debt, may in the future occasion much embarrassment. Undoubtedly they will take the first occasion to unite with a party in the North that will be ready for the sake of political power to favor their schemes.

I fear that the next Mayor of Philadelphia has neglected to notify me of the expiration of my time, as I requested, and will therefore bring my remarks to a close. (Applause.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts.
oc29-1y

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.

Having completed all the arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to

HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size, COLORED IN INK, OIL, OR WATER COLORS.

His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

H. M. ROLFE. JOSEPH DILWORTH.
J. H. SWETT. GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water st. and Cherry alley. au15-1y

JAMES BOWN,

(Successor to Bown & Tetley,)

Manufacturer and Importer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Hardware,

GUNSMITHS' MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.,
No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS, Gold Mounted Rubber Pencils, Artist Pencils and Plain Rubber Propelling Pencils, for sale at the Stationery Store of W. S. HAVEN, au4 Corner Wood and Third sts.

BAMBOO FISHING POLES— Just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN, jy8 136 Wood street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF PHILLIPS & BEST was dissolved on the 1st day of April last, and the interest of William Phillips in the said firm, and its effects, has been THIS DAY purchased by John Best, who has assumed the obligations of the late firm, and is alone authorized to receipt for moneys due the same.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JOHN BEST.

August 28, 1865.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of my former partner in the Manufacturing of Glass, I offer to the trade, and the friends of the late firm, an article of

GRANULAR FLINT GLASS,

Superior to anything produced in market, except from Lead, for which a

PATENT, DATED JANUARY 10, 1865,

Was granted to me for the production of same.

All orders received will be promptly attended to, carefully packed, and forwarded with as little delay as possible.

JOHN BEST,
an31:2w Try street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. Ihmsen & Sons is this day dissolved by mutual consent, dating from the 1st of August, 1865, M. O'C. Ihmsen retiring, and disposing of his interest to the remaining partners.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the business of manufacturing window-glass and glassware, under the old firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865. au17 1m

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of the "PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY," is now dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MARSHALL and GEORGE JEPSON retiring therefrom; and SAMUEL MASON and EDWARD BINNS having entered into copartnership, will retain the name, assume the debts, and continue the business of the old firm.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEPSON.

Rochester, Pa., July 29, 1865. au2-tf

EDWARD BINNS........................SAMUEL MASON.

BINNS & MASON'S

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar goods in the market, whether of American or British production. jn17:3m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars, apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM, WM. M'COUCH.
Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States Loans bought and sold at market rates. au14 tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL..........................1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE

United States Treasury,

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

my1-tf

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

OF

PITTSBURGH.

Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

my1-6m

EINSTEIN,

ROSENFELD

& Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 8, Broad St.,

NEW YORK.

We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.

Parties opening current accounts, may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission. my29-3m3taw

H. P. ADAMS & SON,

OIL BARREL COOPERS,

And Contractors in Staves, Lumber

And Heavy Timber,

je28-3m SALEM, OHIO.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 167 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa., Continue to fit up dwellings with WATER and GAS, in the best style. Our facilities are not surpassed by any. We employ none but competent and skillful workmen. Our stock of material is the largest in the city, and our prices will be found moderate.

Orders respectfully solicited. au30

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCA OIL,

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

FISH.—NOS. 1, 2 AND 3 MASS. SHORE, in barrels, half-barrels and quarter-bbls, just landing and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin streets. au26

WALL PAPERS— New patterns, at reduced prices, for bed-rooms, dining-rooms, &c., at No. 107 Market, near Fifth street. au26 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

GEO. S. BRYAN.........................JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy2

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.

an21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. je6

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers,

WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under, 2 cents per share.
Do do $2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do $25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do $100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. my25-1y

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cery's Cough Cure, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend Dr. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City, R. E. Sellers & Co., N. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. M. Fulton, Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.

Send by Express everywhere. -1y

A NEW INVENTION—

Of treatment without medicine

FOR THE CURE OF PARALYSIS AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Method shown without pay at office, No. 253 PENN ST., NEAR HAND.

Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1½ to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M. se8-1y

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unqualified preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
28 Dey street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING,
no15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME, FIRE-BRICK AND TILE. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

HALL PAPERS— In panel decorations—new and handsome—at No. 107 Market street. au26 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

OFFICE WINDOW-SHADES— Of a new stripe, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO. au26

UTILITY WORKS.—McLEAN & STROUS, sole manufacturers of Utility Locks, Utility Shutter and Butt Hinges, and McLEAN'S PATENT WINDOW SASH SUPPORTERS. Also, manufacture superior Counter Scales, Grindstone Hangings, Bed Castors, Strap Hinges, and a general assortment of Builders' and Cabinet Hardware. Sash Weights and Sad Irons, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. Office and warehouse, au16-1y No. 153 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

LIME—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD. je8

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE TRUCK FARM

FOR SALE,

On Neville Island. The farm of James Cole, Sr., at the head of Long Island, Neville township, containing 46 acres, is offered for sale. It is directly opposite Birmingham Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about five miles below the city. There are two good, large frame dwelling houses and one small tenant house on the premises; 160 apple trees in good bearing condition; 100 peach trees, besides plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, and all the smaller fruits in abundance, making it one of the best fruit and garden farms in the country. There is also a good landing on the premises. The whole property is in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises to JAS. COLE, Jr., or to J. W. F. WHITE, No. 106 Fifth street. se11-1w

VALUABLE

Coal and Farming Land for Sale.

Situated one-fourth mile below Benwood, (four miles below Wheeling,) Marshall county, W. Va., running from the Ohio River to the top of River Hill, containing 59 acres, with 42 acres of coal. There is 20 acres of river bottom, in good cultivation, with a small orchard, and 2½ acres of grape vines; 19 acres hill; three-fourths of which is cleared and cultivated. A first-rate landing at the river, and great facilities for a steamboat coal yard. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Ohio and Marshall county plank road pass through the place. The site alongside of the railroad or on the river bank is very eligible for an iron furnace or rolling mill, with convenient supply of coal, and ready shipment by rail or river. Title indisputable. Terms of payment made to suit purchaser. Apply to Dr. E. A. HILDRETH, Fourth st., opposite court house, Wheeling. se11-1w

FOR RENT.

TWO PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES.

Also, offices and rooms.
se7-6t E. D. GAZZAM.

OIL LEASES FOR SALE—NOW IS the time to negotiate for well selected tracts, from 2 to 90 acres, extending 20 years, with one-eighth royalty to land owner, with first-class derricks erected thereon, some of which are within a short distance of good paying wells. Said tracts are located on all the most prominent runs, tributaries of Dunkard Creek. These leases will be sold for cash, or thrown into companies on favorable terms. Address J. SHELDON MALLARY, Greensboro, Greene co., Pa. se7-2awim

FOR SALE—

That very desirable three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, containing ten rooms, pleasantly located on Ross street, No. 35, one door below Third street, Second Ward, Pittsburgh, and within four squares of the postoffice. To those wishing a pleasant home, this affords a rare opportunity. For terms inquire of D. H. TOOMY, at the Iowa Foundry, Second and Gas streets, Pittsburgh. se7-1w

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR OF STORE, 30 feet square, on corner of Second and Try streets. If required, one to six-horse power can be had for running machinery for light or fancy Turning, or any purpose, free of exposure or risk of fire in use of said Store.

Inquire on the premises.
an31:2w JOHN BEST.

LAND FOR SALE.—330 ACRES, partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of it near Damascus Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Mahoning county, Ohio, and 76 miles west of Pittsburgh. Soil generally deep, sandy loam. A large portion in cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts pretty well timbered. For sale in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascoville, Mahoning county, Ohio. au29 t-sep30

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.

THOS. B. UPDIKE,
au9 tf Manchester Savings Bank.

3,000 ACRES

VALUABLE OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE.

Situated in Kanawha county, West Virginia, near Elk River. Developments now being made. COAL and LUMBER in abundance. Inquire of

W. H. BRILL,
se1-3m 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
an4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 55 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Sixth street, on which there are erected fourteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of

A. ROESSLER,
jy3-tf 142 Fifth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'HARA,
june6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by M. BARRAGH & CO., Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

COAL DEPOT—FOR LEASE OF TEN YEARS, the Square on Try street, from Third to Fourth streets, running back to Hill street, is for Lease. Until the 15th of SEPTEMBER, proposals will be received for leasing the above property, situated on the Steubenville Railroad, now ready for use, where switches can be made to connect with all the Railroads entering the city, and the most convenient depot in the city for the sale of Coal. Sealed proposals for the above property, directed to the undersigned, will receive the most prompt attention.

JOHN BEST,
au31:2w Try street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—

Two desirable country residences, situate at Torren's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near East Liberty. The lot contains 5 acres. The improvements are

TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK DWELLINGS.

One containing 7 rooms, the other (nearly new) containing 12 rooms, finished in the best style, with all the modern improvements. A good STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE connected with each house. There is also a choice VARIETY OF FRUIT TREES, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, grapes, &c. The ground is in the HIGHEST STATE OF CULTIVATION, and ornamented with shade trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with a never failing spring of pure soft water. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or to FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street, Pittsburgh.

September 7, 1865. se8-6t

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE; is in a good state of cultivation. The balance is uncleared and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of Limestone, and is well watered with never-failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather above the bed of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 13 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. McCREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence.

S. LIVINGSTON.
aug1-tf

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE.—A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, which has been divided into lots containing from 2 to 12 acres and will be sold as a whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are, a two story frame dwelling, a barn and stone spring-house, with an excellent spring of water, not excelled in Allegheny county. There is also a choice variety of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is underlaid with coal, and is well watered with springs and running streams. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

O. S. BATES,
au23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
ju5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

GREAT SALE OF

BUILDING LOTS,

At Braddock's Fields, on the Connellsville and Pennsylvania Railroads. Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M., 29 large and desirable building lots, in Buchanan's Plan, each lot fronting 50 feet on streets 50 and 60 feet in width, extending back 133 feet to an alley. Also 2 large lots of over 2 and 4 acres, having each a wide front on the Monongahela River, and well suited for manufacturing purposes. Suitable arrangements have been made with the Connellsville R. R. Company to convey all persons (gentlemen or ladies) to the sale, free of charge. A special train will leave the depot, corner of Water and Ross streets, at 1 o'clock on the day of sale. No tickets required. For plan of lots and other particulars, see large bills, or apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street. se6-13t

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, attaining 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.— There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share, due January 4, 1865, with interest and charges thereon: 3,984 shares in the Medora Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment above referred to, according to the terms of the charter and by-laws of the company. Eastern stockholders may redeem their stock, as above provided, by payment to F. K. Womrath, Esq., transfer agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time prior to the close of business on FRIDAY, the 13th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the Directors, JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer Medora Mining Company.

Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se6-toc16

DWELLING HOUSE AND TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in Allegheny City, for sale, fronting on Robinson street (near to Federal street) 50 feet, and extending back along Bank lane 65 feet. The dwelling is of two stories, with high stone basement—9 rooms in all—large cellar. This property can be bought low. B. McLAIN & CO.,
se9 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE

GERMAN SILVER SHOW-CASES,

ALL SIZES,

By S. ZUGSMITH,
Basement floor, corner Fifth and Wood streets, under the National Bank of Commerce. se11-6t

OIL LANDS

FOR SALE.

Thirty-six acres on West Hickory Creek, 1½ miles from two flowing wells.

Also, three contiguous tracts of land on West Hickory Creek, near Tideoute, three-fourths of a mile from two flowing wells, containing, respectively, about 15, 18 and 22 acres. The creek flows through each tract. There are several wells being bored on neighboring tracts, with good shows of gas and oil.

Also the one-twentieth undivided interest in 42 acres of land, (part of Wm. McKinney's farm,) situate between Pithole Creek and Holmden's Run, one half mile from the Homestead Island Wells which are two of the best on Pithole. This tract is sufficient for over 50 wells. Our company propose to lease it to operators for half the oil, and a bonus, and the purchaser becomes owner of the one-twentieth of the land interest in all the wells put down.

Individuals and companies desiring to purchase oil lands in fee, are invited to examine our property. We will sell at reasonable figures.

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Tideoute, Warren county, Pa.

September 7, 1865. se11-2w

PITHOLE TERRITORY.

Ninety acres of land on Pithole Creek, 5 miles above the Homestead Well, and one mile from Neilsburg; it is part of tract No. 179, Allegheny township, Venango county, Pa. It is well for boring; is considered good territory, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Price low.

ALEX. WALLACE,
Tideoute, Warren county, Pa.

September 7, 1865. se11-2w

FOR SALE—

The splendid residence of the subscriber is offered for sale, situated at Oakland, on Craft avenue, within three minutes' walk of the Oakland Passenger Railway, making it very accessible to the city. The house is finished throughout in the very best style, including all the modern improvements. No pains or expense has been spared in making it an elegant home. The grounds are handsomely laid out, containing five acres, with the choicest variety of fruit trees, small fruits, shrubbery and flowers, with a well finished brick stable, with carriage house and out-houses combined, and two wells of good water, large cistern, and large reservoir of soft water. The above is worthy the attention of any one wishing a desirable home in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. S. BISSELL, No. 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9-2w

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE

ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 2d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing seven or eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and furnaces is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, &c., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.

je21-toc1

INSURANCE.

GLOBE

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is the only investment not subject to taxation.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.

THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS

Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.

MUTUAL

my11-2aw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

CASH

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES.

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
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DANIEL WALLACE, JAKE HILL,
R. W. OLIVER, Jr., ROB'T H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE, SAM'L M'CLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY, S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

my27-3m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

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SAMUEL REA, JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE, GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON, WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER. de22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Auction Bought at New York,

NOW FOR SALE AT

McGratty's Clothing House,

Southwest corner Diamond and Ohio streets,

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Mr. J. C. KLETT, Jr., having just returned from New York, where he has bought a large stock of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which he is now prepared to make up in the best and most fashionable styles, and at

UNSURPASSABLE LOW FIGURES.

We have also on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for Men, Youths and Boys' wear. All styles of furnishing goods, &c. Don't forget—Southwest corner of Ohio street and Diamond, Allegheny City. se5-1w

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned now offer the balance of their stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

In order to dispose of the same before the FALL TRADE sets in. At the same time we inform the public that we have already received a large and well assorted line of Goods, suitable for the FALL TRADE, consisting of Heavy, Dark and Light Colored

Cassimere Suits,

PANTS AND VESTS,

CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL SHIRTS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

We also have a great variety of

White Shirts; Hats;

Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs;

Linen and Paper Collars,

Neckties and Scarfs;

Kid, Leather, Woolen and Cotton Gloves;

Silk and Cotton Suspenders;

Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,

And a great many articles, too numerous to be mentioned, all of which we are enabled to sell

Below Their Actual Value,

Owing to their being purchased before the late rise in goods. You will therefore find it to your interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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47 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATER.

au6

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And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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my16

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NEW MATTINGS,

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

In all widths, of the latest importation.

FANCY MATTING, new and handsome styles, just received and for sale by

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
jy22 71 and 73 Fifth street.

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED and are now receiving a new assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc.,

Which, in addition to our heavy stock of goods previously on hand, enables us to offer to our customers all the advantages the market affords, at the

Lowest Prices Reached This Season.

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jy22 Next house to the Postoffice.

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NEW GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS

Tapestry Ingrain,

EXTRA SUPER AND FINE

CARPETS,

China and Cocoa Mattings,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT PRICES

Lower than Ever Reached this Season.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

je23

250,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH OVER $1,000,000.

All to be sold for One Dollar, each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

"This is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing a very extensive business and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that City.—Oceana Times, Pent Water, Michigan, Oct. 21, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely on articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct 20, 1864. "Their watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 20, 1864. They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence." Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864. Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Splendid List of Articles. All to be Sold for $1 each.

250 solid Silver Dining Sets, $75 to $300; 500 Silver Salvers and Urns, $50 to 250; 500 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, 50 to 300; 150 Rosewood musical Bxs, 32 airs, 75 to 250; 200 Mahogany Musical Bes, 24 airs, 50 to 200; 250 Gold Hunting Watches, 75 to 250; 250 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watches, 50 to 200; 500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches, 35 to 100; 500 Open-face Silver Watches, 25 to 50; 250 Diamond Rings, 50 to 100; 5,000 Photo. Albums, all sizes, 5 to 50; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 15 to 30; 3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, 5 to 10; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, 6 to 12; 2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains, 5 to 20; 7,000 Solitaire and Revolving Brooches, 5 to 10; 2,000 Lava and Florentine do, 4 to 10; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald do, 4 to 10; 5,000 Mosaic, Jet and Lava Eardrops, 4 to 10; 7,500 Coral and Emerald Eardrops, 3 to 8; 5,000 California Diamond Pins, 5 to 20; 5,000 Cal. Cluster Diamond Pins, 3 to 10; 3,000 sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs, 3 to 10; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c, 3 to 8; 10,000 Lockets, double-glass, 3 to 5; 5,000 Lockets for Miniatures, 5 to 10; 3,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c. 3 to 8; 5,000 plain Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 5,000 chased Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 10,000 shield and Signet Rings, 3 to 10; 10,000 California Diamond Rings, 7,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, jet, 5 to 10; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, coral, 8 to 12; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, onyx, 10 to 15; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, lava, 12 to 20; 2,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, mosaic, 20 to 30; 10,000 Gold Pens with Silver holders, 5 to 10; 5,000 Gold Pens with Gold holders, 6 to 12; 5,000 Gold Pens and holders, super'r 10 to 15; 5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups, 8 to 10; 3,000 Silver Castors and Wineholdrs, 15 to 50; 2,000 Silver Fruit & Cake Baskets, 20 to 50.

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations following:

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value.

On receipts of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth. The price of Certificates is as follows:—One for 25c; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom special terms are offered.

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Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. fe22-3m

FISH—

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
20 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout,

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
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IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS,

No. 220 Rebecca Street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY OF JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Postoffice will receive prompt attention.

Parties desiring it, can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells. mn31-6m

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse, No. 118 Water street, four doors below the Monongahela House.

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CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

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MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

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(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture

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Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
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HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL WELL ENGINES, DRIVING PIPE,

And all machinery used about oil wells. Machinery and Castings of every description made to order. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York references given. ap8-6m

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I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line, in a style not to be surpassed.

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Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,

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Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.

Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja25-1

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

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Corner of Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.
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JOHN M. CORNWELL,

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SADDLERY & CARRIAGE HARDWARE,

Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c., &c., No. 7 St. Clair st., near the bridge.
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LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.

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BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

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1865 FORT PITT BOILER 1865 AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

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Corner Second and Short streets.

Manufacturers of tubular, double flued and cylinder steam boilers, chimneys, Britching, fire beds, ash pans, steam pipes, salt pans, oil stills, tanks, agitators, settling pans, iron bridges, gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of steamboat and land boilers. New and second hand boilers always on hand. je11

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BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,

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T 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,

TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk,

BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,

CUT NAILS and SPIKES,

SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,

RAILROAD SPIKES,

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RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,

PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS, MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT.
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NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
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MODES, RYRIE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE

DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.

Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets,

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We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.

Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.
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FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY

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Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler. Counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. my31-6m

W. SMITH. DAVID E. PARK. JAMES PARK, Jr.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of coal oil retorts and stills, gas and water pipes, sad irons, dog irons, wagon boxes, steel moulds, pullies, hangers and couplings; also, jobbing and machine castings of every description made to order. Having a complete machine shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se15

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ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

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Best Refined Tool Cast Steel

Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel, Railroad Car Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Steel Tire, &c. best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse, 83 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5

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4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

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STEEL WORKS,

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

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Gas and Steam Fitters and Plumbers, and Manufacturers of

Oil Well Pumps, Tubing and Tools,

Keep on hand Improved Oil Well Tubing with Brass or Iron Couplings, Brass or Copper Working Barrels, Tongs, Clamps, Rods, Sand Pumps, and everything necessary for the working of oil wells. my18-1y

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Drop Presses; Cutting and Stamping Dies; and general agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Seamer and Setting Down Machine; combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order.

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FULTON FOUNDRY,

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Warehouse, 141 Wood street,

PENNOCK & TOTTEN,

(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-1y

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No. 58 Smithfield Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Stretched, Cemented and Rivetted Leather Belting and Hose.

Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose, Wool Packing Fire Buckets.

Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.

Hose Couplings and Nozzles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.

Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap14-tf

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,

(Successors to T. J. Craig,)

Manufacturers and dealers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware. Also, Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers. Just received, a large assortment of house furnishing hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of Stoves. ap6

M. WHITMORE....C. H. WOLFF....G. J. DUFF....T. H. LANE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,

se9 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

C. CADMAN. T. E. CRAWFORD.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-ly

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Fifth United Presbyterian Church.

Church About to be Completed—Byzantine Style—Plan of Interior—The Congregation—Their Efforts—Amount Subscribed—List of Officers.

The edifice of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Webster and Washington streets, of which the Rev. S. B. Reed is pastor, is about to be proceeded with towards completion. It is now about five years since this building was commenced, the first story completed and covered in. Since that time it has been used as a temporary place of worship, and also for Sabbath School purposes. The style of the structure is the Byzantine, and when completed, will present a very chaste and graceful appearance. It is proposed to begin with the upper or main portion of the building immediately. Meantime the regular services of the church will be maintained in that portion of the edifice now occupied, and will not suffer any interruption until it becomes necessary to construct the stairs from the lower to the upper part of the building.

The plan of the interior contemplates very neat and tasteful ornamentation. In addition to the main auditorium, there will be a gallery in the front of the house. The windows will be of stained glass, and the furniture will be grained, probably black walnut. The front on Webster street, and side next Washington street, will be of pressed brick. The roof will be slated. It is expected that the church will be complete and ready for opening by next spring, after which the lower portion, now used, will be devoted to the uses of lecture-room and Sabbath school.

The church when completed will be capable of seating about nine hundred persons.

Messrs. Marshall & Kerr are the contractors, and Messrs. Barr & Moser, architects.

The congregation of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church is constituted principally of persons not too abundantly supplied with the pecuniary wherewith, but they are industrious and persevering in good works, and have made most praiseworthy efforts toward providing themselves with a comfortable "vine and fig tree," under which they may meet to "sanctify themselves before the Lord" and "worship the God of their fathers." Men and women who thus devote themselves to "doing good," who "help themselves," will never fail to obtain help from others when needed. They are the representatives of the industrial population of Pittsburgh; are part and parcel of the element which contributes to the commercial importance of our city, and in their efforts to furnish themselves with adequate church accommodation will not be lost sight of nor forgotten by their fellow-citizens, if they should need aid toward completing their new church.

Already about $8,200 has been subscribed towards the building fund, and we understand a large portion of this amount has been paid in, and the largest proportion of it has been raised by the congregation themselves, while the prospect of raising the balance needed, is very hopeful. The entire cost of the building when completed and ready for occupation will be $11,345.

The following is a list of the officers of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church:

SESSION—Rev. S. B. Reed, pastor; Joseph McConnell, William Nesbitt, William Fairley, William Fleming, Thomas Douglass.

TRUSTEES.—George Norris, President; Alexander Taylor, Robert Sleeth, James Shannon, James McGaffin, John Montgomery, E. J. Still, Dr. J. Greenawalt, W. J. Dunseath.

PRECENTORS.—William Nesbitt, Joseph Patterson. JANITOR.—David Wright.

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT DECIDED.—We learn from a gentleman just returned from the Warren County Court that the important law suit involving the title and right to use some twenty oil wells has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, Ex-Governor Johnson *et al.*, plaintiffs, against the Maguire Petroleum Company, of Philadelphia, *et al.* It is considered a "big strike." Thomas McConnell, Esq., of this city, with the able resident counsel, Messrs. Brown, Wetmore, Clark, and Guthrie, represented the plaintiffs in this case.

FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of the Pittsburgh Female College is opening with a fine attendance of pupils, and the number during the session promises to increase beyond that of any previous Fall term. The Female College is one of the most flourishing institutions of the city, and deserves the great success it enjoys.

A MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—The Allegheny wharf is being paved with cobble stones. This will not only improve the general appearance of the wharf, but will greatly increase the facilities for the handling of the vast quantities of oil and other articles of merchandise which are landed between the Hand street and St. Clair street bridges.

INFANT CLASS.—The attention of parents having little ones to educate, is called to an advertisement in another column. Mr. Gray, principal of Excelsior Institute, is one of our most laborious and experienced teachers. And an Infant Class under his care will not fail of success.

Trial List in Common Pleas Court.

The following List will be taken up in the Court of Common Pleas, on the third Monday in September, 1865:

1. Barr & Myers vs. Smith.
2. Higgins vs Knox.
3. Snyder vs. Limbaugh.
4. Blackburn vs Watson.
5. Hanly vs. Shepley.
6. Gill vs. McClelland, et al.
7. Dunn vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
8. Fox vs. Shriver.
9. Quinn vs. Black.
10. Missich vs. Watson.
11. Weidman vs. Richardson.
12. Lofink vs. Hatch.
13. Com. of Pa. vs. Anderson.
14. Vetter vs. Clark et al.
15. Mathews vs. Randolph.
16. Alinder vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
17. Ward vs. Byrne.
18. Washington Building Association vs. Franklin.
19. Cornman vs. Souders.
21. Johnson vs. Duff.
22. Keiz vs. Alderson.
23. Herron vs. Morrow.
24. Dressing vs. Dunn.
25. Chambers vs. Foster.
26. Riley vs. Daily.
27. Boyce vs. Ewart.
28. Carline vs. Starz.
29. Lyday vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
30. Vetter vs. Clark et al.
31. Ross vs. McCord.
32. Same.
33. Heazlett vs. Boyd.
34. Troup vs. Neil.
35. Hill vs. Miller.
36. Temperance School District vs. Vierheller.
37. Schulz vs. Schulz.
38. Schulz vs. Schulz.
39. Kingan vs. Jeremy.
40. Peters vs. Hill.
41. Hitchcock et al vs. Porter et al.
42. Stephens vs. Hagan.
43. Veech vs. Kerwin.
44. Mayher vs. McNamee.
45. Winters vs. Kennedy.
46. Fleming vs. Pierce.
47. Coulter et al vs. Stacy.
48. Aughinbaugh vs. Dawson.
49. Roseburg vs. Dawson.
50. Hoyt vs. Hetzell.
51. Gibson vs. Allen.
52. Connolly vs. O'Hara.
53. Ebbert vs. Fort.
54. Crank vs. Dake.
55. Hoyt vs. Anderson.
56. Martin vs. Martin.
57. Cupps vs. Meyers.
58. Ellis vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
59. Forsyth vs. McCormick.
60. Robinson et al. vs. Ardesco Oil Co.
61. Day vs. Redman et al.
62. Hamilton vs. Miller.
63. Rotchild vs. Rhodes.
64. Wright vs. 4th Presbyterian Church.
65. Gallagher vs. McCausland.
66. McLain vs. Krough.
67. Irwin vs. Nelson.
68. Dawes vs. Morrison.
69. Binkendorff vs. Musgrave.
70. Heck vs. Asch.
71. Day & Hayden vs. P. & C. R. R.
72. Dilworth vs. Morris.
73. Maloney vs. Kain.
74. Harvey vs. Laughlin et al.
76. Hubner vs. Miller.
77. Henderson et al. vs. Fulton et al.
78. Elpin vs. Wilson.
79. Smith vs. Hartupee.
80. Smith et al. vs. Hartupee.
81. Brown vs. Smith.
82. Heston vs. Sheplar.
83. Horsbach vs. McGovern.
84. McCormick vs. McLaughlin.
85. Frank vs. Strong.
86. Duff vs. Bigley.
87. Bayard vs. O'Rielly.
88. McClurkin vs. Heath.
89. McKelvy vs McGinnis.
90. Costello vs. Gormly.
91. Krets vs. Brown.
93. Lavell vs. Sneathen.
94. Housebeck vs. Grall.
95. Porter et al. vs. Gleason.
96. Way vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
97. Waddle vs. Crawford.
98. Richey et al. vs. Day.
99. Laussig et al. vs. Hyde.
100. Lucas & Linn vs. Urban.
101. Millingar vs. Gullett.
102. Stewart vs. Huey.
103. Brown vs. Wood.
104. Sinclair vs. Devine.
105. Murray vs. Ammond.
106. Purday vs. Peoples.
107. Collins vs. Carey.
108. Lofink vs. Rhodes.
109. Reineman vs. Shaffer.
110. Cowall vs. Fisher.
111. Mates vs. Hamilton.
112. Duff vs. Pier.
113. McDonald et al. vs. McKeown.
114. Nease et al. vs. Craig.
115. Thompson vs. Updegraff.
116. Kieman vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
117. Clouse vs. Miller.
118. Hays vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
119. Shaum vs. Cooper.
120. Finley vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
121. Whitesell vs. Campbell.
122. Holdsinger vs. Aul.
123. Rodgers vs. House of Refuge.
124. Foy vs. Anderson.
125. Fromholz vs. Rehren.
126. Mayor vs. Cramer.
127. Hunt vs. Tweddle.
128. Allen vs. Dean.
129. Russell vs. Wilson.
130. Diamond vs. Hanna.
131. Coursin vs. Guffey.
132. Morgan vs. Guffey.
133. Dwyar vs Schmertz, et al.
134. Fulton vs. Schmertz, et al.
135. Harding vs. Hune.
136. Donohue vs. Berry.
137. Good vs. Kraus.
138. Rockwell vs. Kim, et al.
139. Thune vs. Kleinman et al.
140. Flower vs. Little.
141. Thomas vs. Berhorst.
142. Foe vs. Silk.
143. Smith & Bungey vs. Eston.
144. Potter vs C. & P. R. R. Co.
145. Hays vs. West.
146. Faas vs Diamond.
147. Coursin vs. Haigh.
148. Howley, vs. Citizens P. R. R.
149. Same.
150. Blythe vs. Addy.
151. Donaldson vs Verner.
152. Benson vs. Smathers.
153. Crowley vs. Torence.
154. Roseberg vs. Rogers.
155. Duff vs Britten.
156. Dunn vs. McElhenny.
157. Aughinbaugh vs. Bierman.
158. Ebert vs. Lutz.
159. Scrutter vs. Arthurs.
160. Larimer vs. Brierton.
161. Kammerer vs. Daily.
162. Greenewalt vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
163. Gold vs. P. & M. P. R. R.
164. Buffin et al. vs. Guthrie.
165. Kearns vs. West Trans. Co.
166. Smith vs. Rowley.
167. Coleman vs. Vierheller.
168. Rattigan vs. Dawson.
169. Poor & Reed vs. Rhians.
170. Pelling vs. Lehberger.
171. Reimold vs. Hare.
172. Lebman vs. Eberhardt.
173. McGinniss vs. Douglas.
174. Negley vs. Gilmore.
175. Pearson et al. vs. Frazier.
176. Smith vs. Weis.
177. Finley vs Brown.
178. Francis vs. Phillips.
179. Peterson vs. Connelly.
180. Lyon vs. Gormly.
181. Gleis vs. Behrig.
182. Prentice vs. Shaffer.
183. Co. of Allegheny vs. Hoffman.
184. McGrew vs. Stone.
185. Farmer vs. Kirk.
186. McClean & Co. vs. McClean.
187. Farmer vs. Hill.
188. Yeaney vs. Frank.
189. Poor et al. vs. Selvidge.
190. Morrison vs. Dewalt.
191. Shinn vs. Calhoun.
192. Negley vs. McCully.
193. Herrington vs. Shaum.
194. Birkinbine vs. West. Pa. Hos.
195. Wightman et al. vs. Anderson.

Trial List of District Court.

The following trial list will be taken up in the District Court, on the fourth Monday (25th) of this month:

1. Perkins vs. Lovering.
2. Martin vs. Leech.
3. Lavely vs. Beil.
4. Haigh vs. Cochran.
5. Tanner vs. Mayer et al.
6. Frothingham vs. Ebbert et al.
7. Campbell et al. vs. Ferrins et al.
8. Connelly vs. Clonan.
9. West. Pa. Hospital vs. Ley et al.
10. Cornwell vs. Dawson.
11. Allegheny Co. Home vs. Mayor et al.
12. Renwick vs. Renwick.
13. Frank vs. Smith et al.
14. Morgan vs. McDonald.
15. Weyeth et al. vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
16. Wright vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
17. Reader vs. Meyers.
18. Nixon vs. Miller.
19. Woods vs. Moffat.
20. Hageman vs. Suiller.
21. Watt vs. Leech.
22. Muldoon vs. Walls.
23. Kirkpatrick vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
24. Hastings vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
25. White vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
26. White vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
27. Kean et al. vs. Greenlee.
28. Gray & Son vs. Pa Ins. Co.
29. Law vs. Marsland et al.
30. Ash vs. Hutchinson.
31. Ash vs. Hutchinson.
32. Cochran vs. Jones.
33. Wier & Steele vs. White et al.
34. Logan vs. O'Connor.
35. Dugan et al. vs. Henry et al.
36. Ryall vs. M. & F. Bank.
37. Leech vs. Leech.
38. Swords vs. Spang & Co.
39. Kiaus vs. McPherson.
40. Robinson vs. Floyd & Co.
41. Neff vs. Hill et al.
42. Frich vs. Linn & Hill.
44. Ross et al. vs. Cochran.
45. Crowley vs. Cochran.
46. Buffalo Agricultural Works vs. Wallace.
47. Brown vs. O'Neill.
48. Baker vs. McCandless.
49. Hartman vs. Negley.
50. Dollar Savings Bank vs. Pittsburgh Banks.
51. Roberts vs. Manchester Passenger Railway.
52. Kennedy vs. Finch.
53. Walls vs. Shaffer et al.
54. Same.
56. Powell vs. Little.
57. Riggs vs. Rathow.
58. Einstein vs. Heilbroner.
59. Pinkerton vs. Hartman.
60. Quinn vs. Hartman.
61. Finehart et al. vs. Irwin et al.
62. Meurer vs. Proctor.
63. Meurer vs. Bates.
64. McGinnis vs. P. & S. R. R. Co.
65. Shriver & Dilworth vs. Greer.
66. Brown et al. vs. Mullen.
67. Stony vs. Hill.
68. Hill vs. Pearson.
69. Frew vs. Tower.
70. Thompson et al. vs. P. R. R. Co.
71. Rierdon vs. Fox.
72. Faas vs. McKee.
73. T. Bell & Co. vs. Dawson.
74. Patrick & Co. vs. Dawson.
75. Summerville vs. Irvin.
76. Davidson et al vs. Thompson.
77. Weisenberger vs. Echholtz.
78. Weisenberger vs. Harmony Ins. Co.
79. Miller vs. Miller.
80. Gullett vs. Hill et al.
81. Overbeck vs. Smith.
82. Thomas vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
83. Hastings vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
84. Newell et al. vs. Pennock.
85. Carothers vs. Boggs.
86. Fiertsh vs. Hielbronner.
87. Wagner vs. Hielbronner.
88. Clark & Sumner vs. Pearce et al.
89. Jackson vs. Shannon.
90. King vs. P. F. W. and C. R. R.
91. Heilbronner vs. Wanderling.
92. Callen vs. Caldwell.
93. Lyons & Co. vs. Rider & Co.
94. Hielbronner vs. Heilbronner.
95. McLaughlin vs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
96. McLaughlin vs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
97. Fawcett & Co. vs. Pittsburgh Ins. Co.
98. Lewis et al. vs. Corbett.
99. Vandegrift vs. Haigh.
100. Soles vs. Clugston.
101. Joff vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
102. Kailsruber, et al. vs. Godfrey.
103. Smith vs. Dawson.
104. Same.
105. Base et al. vs. Tower.
106. McClean vs. Wolfindale.
107. Elk vs. Lyon.
108. McGowan vs Manchester P. R. W.
109. Donald vs. Ward.
110. McGinnis vs. McGinnis.
111. Britton vs. Carnahan et al.
112. Crooks vs. Hide.
113. Mears & Bates vs. Quiggles.
114. Ammon & Co. vs. Hetzell.
115. Shannon vs. Blake.
116. McGrew vs. McGrew.
117. Griffin vs. Cleary.
118. Neely vs. Elkin.
119. Dawes vs. Dunlevy.
120. Anderson vs. Ormston.
121. Childs vs. Sellers et al.
122. Foster & Co. vs. R. & J. Watson.
123. Duff & Cooke vs. Pa. Salt Manufacturing Co.
124. Coffey vs. Allegheny Bank.
125. Rhey vs. Nolen et al.
126. Miller vs. Simpson.
127. Peterson vs. Kier.
128. Fritz vs. McDonald.
129. Hartupee vs. Millingar.
130. Bigley vs. Good.
131. Com. of Penn. vs. Irwin et al.
132. Moore & Chambers vs. Green.
133. Frank vs. Smith et al.
134. Stewart vs. Bennett.
135. Beringer vs. Dawson.
136. Same.
137. Borough Manchester vs. Robinson.
138. Murphy vs. McKenna.
139. Murphy vs. Barr.
140. Murphy vs. Glenn.
141. Means vs. Means.
142. McWhinney et al. vs. McKee.
143. Fix vs. McClure et al.
144. Peterson vs. Owens.
145. Adams vs. McCormick.
146. Ingram et al. vs. Neely.
147. Keown vs. Shenkey.
148. Walls vs. P. & B. P. R. W. Co.
149. Same.
150. Voightly vs. Kountz.
151. Brown vs. Henry.
152. Veach vs. Veach.
153. Frank vs. Pa. Ins. Co.
154. Wilson vs. McQuaid.
155. Orth vs. Howard et al.
156. Howell vs. Shallinberger.
157. Jones vs. Livingston et al.

GRANULAR FLINT GLASS.

A New Element in the Manufacture of Glass—Granular Marble from Maryland—A Superior and Cheaper Article—Restoration of One of the Lost Arts—Best Glass in Market.

On a recent visit to the glass factory of John Best, at the corner of Try and Third streets, we saw glass made from a material first used for that purpose at that establishment. It is known as granular marble, and is quarried from rocks in Texas, Maryland. In appearance it is not unlike some specimens of salt rock, but more opaque in complexion. In preparing this substance for mixture with the other materials necessary to produce glass, it is milled until it becomes a pulverized powder as fine as flour and as white.

In this condition the granulated marble is used to procure a flux, and as a substitute for lead is very much cheaper, while in the same capacity it is much purer than lime. Both lead and lime have been used for the same purpose, heretofore. Mr. Best claims the right to use this ingredient exclusively, having obtained a patent for the idea in January last. While it combines all the properties sought for by the use of lead or lime it enhances the real value of the articles manufactured inasmuch as it contributes to the making of a superior glass. The result of the practice thus adopted is understood to furnish the market with a better article than is produced in any other manner, except where lead is used, and, of course, at a much cheaper rate.

Among the articles we saw manufactured were tumblers, wine glasses, jelly glasses, goblets, egg glasses, creams, sugars, molasses cans, decanters, pitchers, beer mugs, pressed plates, pressed salts, saucers, covers, pressed dishes, footed nappies and covers, castor bottles, lamp chimneys, lamps, and a variety of other articles, with which housekeepers are familiar.

The effects produced by the use of granular marble appear to have restored, in large measure, one of the Lost Arts referred to by Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on that subject. Thus, by degrees, the perfection which was attained by the ancient Egyptians, in the manufacture of glass, is being arrived at by the discovery of materials in the bowels of the earth which were undoubtedly in use in past ages for the production of articles such as are now being made in Pittsburgh. The restoration of what is good is as creditable as if the discovery brought out an absolutely and entirely new element. Without attempting a witticism, it may be said that the Best glass is made by the use of granulated marble.

The Shooting of Thomas Madden—Coroner's Inquest.

The body of Thomas Madden, who was shot by Frederick Faulkner, watchman at Hays' Coal Works, at the Six-mile Ferry, on Friday night, while in the act of stealing a horse, was brought to this city on Sunday, and the inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday. The following testimony was elicited:

Dr. George McCook testified that he made a post-mortem on deceased; that he came to his death from the effects of a bullet wound—the bullet being found in the abdomen. It entered at the right side of the spine, passed through to the left, and lodged in the muscles of the left side.

Robert Wilson, one of the proprietors of the coal works, testified that he was called upon on Friday night about nine o'clock, by the watchman (Faulkner) beating at the door. He stated that he had shot a man who was stealing a horse. Witness went out and inquired where the man was, and Faulkner said he was lying on the road below the house. Went to him and found him lying on his face, apparently dead; turned him over and he groaned. The watchman said he had better send for a doctor, and the witness told him to take the stolen horse and go for Dr. Blackburn, which he did. The witness found the wounded man to be Thos. Madden, lately employed by Hays & Bro. Witness then made arrangements to have the wounded man taken to his house.

J. H. Hays, Jr., corroborated the above statement, and also stated to the jury that Faulkner had special directions to guard the stables, and not permit any one about the works to take out a horse except upon the authority of a written order.

From additional testimony before the coroner's jury, it appears that when Madden was asked what he was doing with the horse, he denied all knowledge of it, and also denied having been shot.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from a gun shot wound at the hands of Frederick Faulkner, and that the said Faulkner was justified in the act, he having been acting according to orders and in the strict discharge of his duty.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5:50 p m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	3:00 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d " "	11:40 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
3d " "	4:35 p m	3d " "	2:05 p m
4th " "	6:05 p m	4th " "	6:50 p m
Penn Accommodn	10:30 p m	Penn Accommd'n	7:50 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. R. McCLEAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 10, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old		107 50
United States 7-30's 1st series	99 25	99 62½
United States 10-40's	94 00	......
United States Certificates	98 00	......
Gold	1 41	......
Allegheny County 5's (coupons)	73 50	......
Pittsburgh City 5's	69 75	......
Allegheny City Municipal 6's	97 50	......
do do (coupons) 6's	69 50	......
Steubenville Scrip (contractors)	......	50
Lawrence County 6's	40 00	......
Butler County 6's	......	86 50
Allegheny Insurance	25 00	......
Boatmen's Insurance Co	......	30 00
Cash Insurance	......	60 00
Eureka	50 50	......
Western	51 00	......
Allegheny National Bank	......	60 00
Iron City National Bank	80 50	......
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National	55 00	......
National Bank of Commerce	......	120 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	61 00	......
People's National Bank	104 00	......
Third National	125 00	......
Tradesman's	......	120 00
Columbia Oil	25 00	......
Cherry Run Central	......	65
Cherry Run and Pithole	......	55
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	......	70
Central Basin	......	90
Federal	......	70
Merchants'	......	35
McAboy & Cherry Run	......	30
Murray	......	75
Ohio Valley	......	80
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	......	1 15
Union Lubric	......	17
Phoenix	......	1 10
Whitely Creek	......	2 00
Phillips	......	5 00
Germania & Pittsburgh	......	4 00

MONDAY, September 11—P. M.

The local stock market is so languid that the quotations we give cannot be an index of the intrinsic value of the securities quoted. This remark applies, perhaps, more especially to oil stocks; and yet, as one of our Eastern exchanges remarks, if we take the stock list and analyze it so far as oil shares are concerned, it will be found that, after all, they are bringing perhaps quite as much as they cost originally. Take, for instance, a company with a nominal capital of $500,000, and a hundred thousand shares of stock to represent it. The stock, or a portion of it was subscribed for perhaps at two dollars a share, but the land on which it was based did not, in all probability, cost more than fifty thousand dollars. The *actual par value* of the stock, then, was fifty cents per share instead of five dollars, as nominally stated. That stock, we will undertake to say, is bringing more money than that to-day, and it is, therefore, doing as well as Reading, which sells at 53 to 54. Now, it occurs to us that the best thing that those who are officers and stockholders of oil companies can do is to look the subject fairly and squarely in the face, and ask themselves why they are hugging a phantom in their embrace. Every oil company in existence that has lands in fee in the oil district, if its affairs are properly conducted, can within a reasonable time make a dividend on its stock at a fair and legitimate valuation, and those that are based on lands out of the known oil district will necessarily go down, as they should. If every corporation in the city that has issued one hundred thousand shares of stock would at once conclude that it is best to be honest and call things by their right names, we think the business could and would be very soon improved. Let the stockholders of such companies be called together, and instead of a man flattering himself that he is worth five thousand dollars in oil, represented by a thousand shares of stock of the *nominal* value of five dollars, let him conclude to admit the fact that he is worth but two thousand, and surrender to the company for cancellation one-half of his stock, taking a new certificate of the par value of two dollars per share therefor. By this operation the market would be relieved of *fifty thousand shares* of the stock of that company, and those who really desire to invest in property of that kind would be inspired with a confidence that they have not possessed since the bursting of the bubble, when men, women, and children were running mad on the subject of oil and oil stocks.

—The speculation in gold continues high, most of the demand being for the payment of duties, which for a week past, at the port of New York alone, amounts to nearly six hundred thousand dollars daily. There have been some small shipments of coin to Europe, but the latest foreign advices encourage the expectation that Europe will require from us a liberal amount of breadstuff, which, in connection with the shipments of cotton and a continued export of Government bonds, would enable us to balance our foreign indebtedness, without any important export of specie. One thing is to be kept steadily in view in reference to the specie movement, and that is, the greater our exports the heavier will be our imports, for trade is, after all, an exchange of commodities; specie being used temporarily to adjust balances. Our imports are now very heavy, the European manufacturers sending, through the Northern ports, as being more expeditious their proportion in meeting the demand caused by the universal clearing out of manufactures in the late rebel States. The South is paying liberally in Southern staples, and in a short time the one will fully balance the other. It is not likely much gold will be sent out of the country to Europe this year. As an illustration of the movement of specie Southward, it may be stated that the steamer Evening Star, arriving at New Orleans on the 26th ultimo, carried out $660,427. About the same date the Meteor arrived with $148,106, and the Victor with $64,748. Adams Express also delivered $50,000, making the total receipt for one day $913,227. Large as the amounts of coin sent Southward may be, mainly in payment for cotton which is sent forward in unnatural haste, it will not long continue, the South being too much in want of almost every description of manufactures, which the North must mainly supply.

The American Bank of Hallowell, Maine, is at present far below the standard of sound moneyed institutions. Some months ago it surrendered its State charter and organized under the National Currency law, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, it having at the time an outstanding circulation of about seventy five thousand dollars, and among its assets were notes of its late President, Henry Cooper, to the amount of forty thousand dollars. About two weeks ago Mr. Cooper suddenly disappeared from Hallowell, and it is supposed he is now on his way to Europe. The available assets of the bank being insufficient to meet its liabilities, it no longer redeems its bills, and its affairs will be summarily wound up by the intervention of the Bank Commissioners. By the laws of the State the property of the stockholders is holden, and it is hoped that ultimately no loss will occur to the billholders. In the meantime the public is cautioned against receiving bills of the American Bank issued while it was a State institution.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, September 12, 1865.

Business was not very active. The sales made were only to a moderate extent to meet the wants of the home market. Prices were nominally unchanged, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and neither disposed to give way; hence we have no large, and but few small sales to record, as both parties are waiting to see what will turn up. The weather has been changeable. Yesterday forenoon the weather was almost unbearable. In the afternoon we were visited by one of the heaviest rains that has visited these parts for some time. There is no use to talk about low water so long this kind of weather continues. Those who predicted unusual low water this fall, will have to wait, for we are going to have a flood for certain. On the landing business presented no new feature. A fair amount of freight was being forwarded West and South. The mammoth packet Nevada is receiving for St. Louis. She will depart to-day. The next boat in turn for that place will be Captain Golding's packet, America. The Financier is announced for Cincinnati to-day. The favorite steamer Leonidas will lead for St. Louis in turn. The packet Citizen is loading for St. Louis and St. Paul. She will go through without reshipping. The packet Gleaner left for Parkersburg in turn with a good trip. This boat is making popularity fast. The mammoth packet Dictator is announced for New Orleans. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—We continue to notice a steady market, with a fair demand. The principal inquiry was for Pearls, with sales of 4½ tons at 8½c. Other descriptions were unchanged. Stock moderate.

BUTTER—The market has ruled firm for some time past. The supply being far below the demand, holders were able to obtain just their own figures, hence the rates were extravagant, besides the warm weather prevented receipts from coming in. The nominal rates, with small sales, were 25@28c for fresh roll.

POTATOES—The principal transactions were in Jersey Sweet. Prices are looking up since the falling off in receipts. Sales 12 bbl at $4 50@6 00.

EGGS—The market continues bare, with a fair inquiry for home use and export. All parcels of fresh that arrive find purchasers at the outside rates; 10 bbls were disposed of at 21@22c.

LEAD—The supply being limited, holders were firm at the late advance. Sales 150 pigs Galena at 11c.

BACON—We continue to notice a firm market, with a fair demand for local purposes. The stock on hand has been reduced down to a small figure. The current rates were: Shoulders, 18c; Sides, ribed, 19c; Plain Hams, 24½@25c; Sugar Cured Hams range from 30@31c per lb.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a fair demand for most descriptions. Among the sales were: Wheat—2 cars spring, $1 75@1 80; 2,000 bush do, $1 75@1 78; small sales were made from wagon, $1 80@1 83 for red; white held, $1 90@1 95. Oats were in good demand; sales 750 bush new at 50c; old, 55c from store; sales 2 cars at depot, 48c for new. Corn—Market more active; buyers more anxious to operate; sales 1,580 bushels Shelled, in lots, at 68@70c; Ear was held at higher figures. Barley and Rye are beginning to look up; prices unchanged.

FLOUR.—The market was steady, with a fair local demand for the better qualities. Extra Family sold to the extent of 300 bbls in lots at, winter wheat, $10@10 25; 100 bbls spring $9@9 25; 50 bbls winter, $10@10 25. Some choice brands were held at a shade higher figures. Sales were made from wagon at various prices, according to quality.

FEED—Steady, with sales 1 car middling, at depot, at $1 50 per cwt; other descriptions were unchanged.

CEMENT.—Sales 30 bbls at $2 50 ₩ bbl.

APPLES.—The market was not very active. We note sales 80 bbls, prices ranging from $3 50@4; 25 do choice $5.

CHEESE.—Market firm, with plenty of purchasers; holders were debating the question of another advance; sales 30 boxes Hamburg at 18@19c; 20 do Goshen at 20@21c, and 50 boxes W. R. at 18c for choice.

PEACHES—The season is drawing to a close. Sales of 90 bxs. in lots, at $4@4 50 per box.

HIGHWINES—Were in demand. Sales 60 bbls Chicago at $2 30 per gallon.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm, with an increasing demand for most descriptions. As the sales were for local purposes we omit them.

HAY—The receipts were light as usual on Tuesday. Prices were unchanged.

Havana Market.

September 2.—Sugar market.—The Royal College of Brokers give no figures, and report nominal. Spencer gives the last asking rates, which may possibly be sustained, but it is doubtful; I should say nominal, until we have better assurance than the sales of 1,000 boxes for a week, to fill vessels waiting to close their cargoes. Sales of 400 boxes No. 13, $4¼, and 600 No. 12½ at $4½; shipped during the week, hence and from Matanzas, 12,974 boxes and 28 hhds, of which for United States to New York 612 boxes; Boston 1,933 do and 28 hhds; and to Portland 2,200 boxes; balance to European ports, leaving stock on hand 197,105 boxes and 1,764 hhds, against for same time last year 254,759 boxes and 3,716 hhds. Molasses—Sales of clayed, small lots made in this port at 5 rials ₩ keg; Muscovado held at 6 rials and scarce. The exports of this will fall far short of the last year by nearly one-half.

Boston Copper Market.

September 9.—Manufactured Copper is in steady demand at previous rates. Sales of Sheathing at 45c, and Yellow Sheathing metal at 30c ₩ lb, cash. Bolts and Braziers' Copper are selling at 45c, and Yellow metal bolts at 35c, cash. Ingot is very firm at 31¼@32c with sales of 100,000 lbs Lake at the inside figure. Old Copper is worth 26½c ₩ lb, cash.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, September 12, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The oil market continues very firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The demand, however, is considerably in advance of the supply, which places the advantages of trade on the side of holders; buyers, being numerous, are willing to contract for future delivery. The Allegheny river being in good navigable order may have some effect on the rates of Crude. One thing, however, is very certain—it will take a large amount to supply the contracts already made, to say nothing of the wants of others or the amount required for export; although most of the refiners have a moderate supply on hand, it will soon be exhausted. This will bring another class of purchasers into the market. The receipts were not large. The market closed in favor of holders, with fair arrivals. Refined Oils—Market firm, with plenty of purchasers for bonded at the advance. Eastern dealers were on hand and willing to contract for any reasonable amount of bonded on the cars here, or Philadelphia delivery, as per agreement. The shipments East were large; in fact, the railroad continues to be taxed to its utmost capacity. The sales were not large. The disposition was to wait a day or two.

CRUDE OIL—The sales were liberal; prices, however were unchanged. We note the following: 240 barrels, 42 gravity, at 21c, bbls returned; 400 bbls, 42 gravity 20½c; 3,000 bbls, to arrive, 40@42 gravity, the terms are withheld; 140 bbls at 25c, bbls included; 550 bbls at 26c, bbls included; 160 bbls at 21½c, and 1,500 bbls at 21c, packages returned; 500 bbls, 40@44 gravity, at 22c, without packages; 340 bbls at 21½c, packages returned.

TAR—Market inactive. Sales of 50 bbls, f. o. b., at $5 per barrel.

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday was firm; holders generally were asking an advance. This caused buyers to hold off to a certain extent. Sales of 500 barrels bonded, Brilliant, December delivery, at Philadelphia, at 58 cents; 500 barrels Liberty, October delivery, Philadelphia, at 59c; 300 bbls bonded, on the spot, at 61c, an advance. Other parcels were under negotiation, but had not been consummated when we left the market.

NAPTHA—Was dull; prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 222 barrels refined, for Point Breeze.

North American Oil Company, 114 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 112 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 185 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 141 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 207 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 209 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 112 barrels refined, for Point Breeze.

J. Gracie & Co., 275 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Morrison, Myers & Co., 208 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. & Co., 168 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro.	1,370	J. Benn	746
National Refining Co.	30	J. Wilkins	586
A. L. Linton	660	J. Baxter	228
J. E. Strickler	50	—— Clarke	60
D. Bushnell	201		
		Total	3,929

Oil Receipts per Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Co.

Wade Hampton, 46 bbls oil; W Hays, 37 bbls oil.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The market is firm for all descriptions, with sales of crude on the spot at 34@35c, for next month; 55@58c for refined in bond, and 72@78c for do free.

Boston Petroleum Market.

September 9.—Refined oil is very scarce and firm in all the Eastern markets. The receipts of Western have been very light, owing to the low stage of water in the Allegheny river and the wants of Philadelphia shippers. Our local refineries are doing their best to meet this deficiency; but with the steadily increasing demand for shipment and the home trade, a further advance in rates has been unavoidable.

This advance has been somewhat greater in New York than here; but it is firmly sustained, and the tendency is to a higher range. Buyers, both on this side and in Europe, are fully sensible of this, and anxious to make contracts for forward delivery. Shippers have placed orders ahead at value, and are taking all the bonded oil they can get at current rates. During the past week there have been large shipments hence, in cans, for South American ports.

In this market, we quote crude firm at 35@36c; refined in bond, 54@57c; and do free at 74@77c for Western and Boston, including Kerosene. Naptha is scarce and wanted at 35@52c, as to gravity.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Wool Market.

September 9.—The wool market has ruled firm at full prices during the past week, and the consumptive demand, stimulated by free sales of goods, continues to be very large and pressing. Manufacturers have large orders ahead for their products, and their agents are sold close up in nearly all the seasonable styles of fabrics. Hence they take hold of the raw material sharply, and whenever desirable lots can be had at fair prices, are disposed to buy considerably ahead of present wants.

Many of the large woolen mills have been in the market for fine domestic staple, during the past week, and have taken all they could get at current rates. The stocks of this description are very limited, and mostly confined to the best grades of Michigan and New York fleece. The product of these States, for the current year, has already been almost entirely absorbed in commercial channels, and a very large portion of it gone into actual consumption. The crop of Ohio and Pennsylvania comes forward very slowly, and the best clips have not yet appeared in the market, being held in first hands above the present views of buyers.

The receipts of Western wool continue very liberal, the bulk of the clip in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin having been bought up at rates which afford a fair margin to consignors. The best lots, however, are taken about as fast as they arrive, and even good-conditioned parcels of medium are by no means regarded with indifference by the consumers. From present appearances, the low grade of domestic will continue to command about present rates; but there is every indication that prime wool will command materially higher prices before the close of the year, as the time is approaching when it must be had for seasonable manufacture. Fine foreign wool is getting scarce, and with imports in abeyance, continues to realize very full prices.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 800,000 lbs, at a range of 56@75c for fleece, and [illegible] for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Western mixed at 75c, Illinois fleece at 55@62c. Wisconsin and Vermont at [illegible], New York State at 62@67c, Michigan at [illegible], and Ohio at [illegible] for fair to choice lots. Pulled wool is scarce, the new crop not having been received to any extent. We note small sales at 65@70c for common super and extra, and [illegible] for the best grades, including Rochester and Eastern. In California, sales 60,000 lbs old crop at [illegible], as to grade and condition. In Canada, sales of mixed lots at 85c, and combing at 78c, generally held at 80c. In foreign, the sales have been inconsiderable, though at full rates, including small lots of Cape at 37@45c, and Mestiza at 35@42c.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Iron Market.

September 9.—Iron—The market for pig iron rules very firm, with a large consumptive demand; and some brands of domestic are scarce and materially higher. Foreign has also advanced. The home production, however, has been largely stimulated of late by the remunerative rates realized; prices in Pennsylvania are now some $12 ₩ ton above the lowest point touched during the summer, and the furnaces then blown out are now nearly all in operation. Hence, the present scarcity is but temporary, and the markets will doubtless soon be fully supplied.

Sales of Scotch No. 1, various brands, at $46@47 ₩ ton, now held at 50c higher; American No. 1, $43@47 ₩ ton, cash. Charcoal pig is very firm at $55@75 ₩ ton, cash. Bar iron is in fair demand, in lots from store, at full previous rates. Sales of common at $105@105; refined $110@115 per ton. For railroad iron there is a very active demand, at full prices, from all parts of the country, and especially the Southern States. English rails are scarce and wanted at $58@60 ₩ ton, gold price, with large sales in New York at a shade under this figure. American do are taken as fast as turned out, at $5 in currency ₩ ton, and $42 50 for re-rolling. Russia sheet iron is firmer, selling at 23¼@25c in lots, and English do, at 7@10c. Nails are selling at 6c ₩ lb for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

New York Fruit Market.

September 9.—There is considerable inquiry, but stocks are nearly exhausted, and the business is consequently light. Prices for all articles remain firm, and the tendency of most descriptions is upward. The sales of layer raisins were 400 boxes, in lots, at $7 25; 400 do bunch, mostly at $6 70. 300 barrels currants at 14 cents per pound. 150 bags filberts, 100 frails dates, and 100 bags African pea nuts, on private terms. Palmero oranges, $15 per box; Havana do, $19 per barrel. Palmero lemons, $5, and French do, $7 50@8. Peaches have continued in fair supply, but the bulk has probably been received; the sales are over 100,000 baskets, at $1 25@2 25, including common white. State apples bring $3 50@5 50 per barrel. Pears, for cooking, sell at $3@3 50, and for eating at $10@20 per barrel. By auction 700 boxes Sorrento oranges sold at $7 25@11; 65 do Sorrento lemons at $8 50, and 14,000 do Sicily lemons at $4@5 50, cash.

Philadelphia Fruit Market.

September 9.—Foreign Fruit—The market is comparatively bare of supplies. French Lemons are selling at $8 ₩ box. There are no Oranges here. African Peanuts are held at $3 50.

Imports of Raisins at New York, from January 1st to August 31st, 1865:

From Foreign ports	boxes, frails, &c.,	252,956
Coastwise ports		......
Total	boxes, frails, &c.,	252,956
Same time, 1864		193,705

Domestic Fruit—There is a moderate trade doing, and the receipts of green are liberal. Sales of Apples at $4@7 55 ₩ bbl, and Peaches at 50c@$2 ₩ basket. Dried Fruits are nominal.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—There is a fair demand for Mackerel, and prices are better. About 1,500 bbls sold from the wharf at $24 50@25 for shore No. 1; $16 50 for No. 2 do; 16 50 for Bay No. 1; 13 50 for No. 2, and $10 for No. 3. Herring sell at $8@9; No. 1 smoked at 50c; scaled at 40c; Shad at $15@15 50, and Salmon at $35.

In regard to the Cod Fishery, the Newfoundland *Commercial Journal* of the 23d ult. says: We have heard of some little improvement in the fishery, both North and West, but we cannot yet advise its extent. A considerable quantity of fish has been taken in this neighborhood lately, and the prospect still appears favorable. Our advices from Labrador lead us to expect a full average catch on the coast. Shipments of a new cure have been made to some extent. Several Spanish vessels have been dispatched.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P. F. W. & C. Railroad.—J B Floyd & Co, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 74 bbls do; J Kirkpatrick, 22 sks flax seed; J D Dithridge, 500 pigs lead; Jones & Lamphier, 1 hhd scrap, 10 pieces iron, 10 bbls, 1 keg old iron; J Calery, 100 green hides; W H M Cully, 24 bxs glass ware; B B Croraft, 25 tcs lard; W Lindsey, 1 sk wool; Childs & Semple, 3 sks wool; Kirkpatrick, Herron, & Co. 100 sks feed; J J Ralya, 2 cars staves; C West, 1 wagon; W Lenhart, 10 bbls flour; Mair & Davidson, 1 bale hair, 35 bdls spokes; Godfrey & Clark, 24 sks rags; J Moorhead, 1 car P. metal; McBride & Lucas, 1 car staves; Meek & Armstrong, 6 sks corn meal, 5 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs; J C Lippincott, 25 boxes yeast cake; P H Laughman, 4 doz saws; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 10 barrels lard oil; L H Voigt, 3 barrels apples; S Ewart & Co, 24 doz brooms; Fetzer & Armstrong, 9 barrels apples; Lippincott & Brother, 2 boxes old copper; Schomaker & Lang, 140 barrels flour; H Riddle, 29 boxes cheese; Myers & Schoyer, 5 boxes writing fluid; Coleman & Crawford, 24 pumps; J H Ralston, 41 green hides; J Moorhead, 3 cars metal; D Wallace, 1 car barley; J S Liggett & Co, 100 sacks wheat; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co, 1 car barley; Wm Bingham, 205 sacks mill feed, 1 car metal.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—Schomaker & Co. 24 bbls lard; T A Evans & Co, 8 box cheese; John Grazier, 2 cases and 1 bx tobacco; Atterbury & Co, 1 cask hardware; D A Hall & Co, 4 boxes coffee; Wilson, Carr & Co, 1 case goods; McWhinney & Hare, 65 bdls spokes, 17 do wheels, 12 do rails; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 8 bdls sheet iron; C Smith, 3 boxes rough lasts; E Mgeraw & Co, 1 bbl and 5 kegs tobacco; H Hegerman, 1 bbl and 1 box tobacco; Whitmore, Wolff & Duff, 10 bbls sundries; Herron & Co, 1 bbl bran; P H Laughman, 2 cases handles; J B Lyon & Co, 125 bbls sand; H Gerwig & Co, 16 bales hemp; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 1 bx drugs; Hahn & Riddle, 25 bxs cheese; H Riddle, 1 bbl eggs; Campbell & Co, 21 bbls apples; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 8 bbls apples; Zug & Co, 1 car fire brick; R Robinson & Co, 20 doz brooms; Adams, McKee & Co, 25 bbls knobs; S Morgan & Son, 3 do; Hartman & Lare, 11 pkgs roofing tools; J Ichome & Co, 4 bdls yarn; H S Camer, 1 bx hardware; J R Dutton, 1 bale goods; S Bradley & Son, 11 bdls yarn.

Imports Coal per Pitts & Connellsville RR—C H Armstrong, 1,600 bushels coal; J Rutherford 250 do; Moorhead & Co, 1,250 do; W Moore, 1,375 do; Laughlin & Co, 2,250 bush coal and 1 car coke; Loyd & Black, 1,000 bush coal; Mellon & Bros. 625 do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1,500 bush coke.

Imports per Pitts & Connellsville R.R.—J Glover, 20 tons fire clay; F Sellers & Co. 8 tierces meat; J D Sneathen, 20 bbls crackers; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 26 coils rope, 2 do twine, 30 bales oakum; L H Voigt & Co, 24 sacks oats; Charles Keifer, 2 cars tan bark.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 11.

STOCKS.

The stock market continues dull, but prices are rather firmer. The bear interest slowly gathers strength, and is about evenly distributed over the railroad list. Erie was dull and pressed for sale. Reading is active and stronger. At the last board the market was generally steady, except on Erie, which was heavy and lower. The Erie combination have sold very largely during the past few days, and the street is now struggling with a heavy load. Hence the weakness of the stock movement in old Southern is based upon the fact that the leading director has changed from the bull to the bear side, and sold options on him at 65. The parties who bought these privileges are engineering a rise. Rock Island is advancing under the expectation of a large dividend in October. There was quite an effort made to-day to bull Ohio and Mississippi certificates, but it met with poor success. The principal combinations, however, got out of their stock and left the smaller clique saddled with a large amount of stock, which the public do not seem inclined to take at current quotations. There is but little movement in Government securities. The latest steamer brings light orders for old five-twenties. State bonds were firm, except on Tennessee sixes. Miscellaneous stocks steady.

GOLD

Is firm; there is still a good demand for duties, but little or nothing doing for speculation. There is still considerable gold going South. Money continues easy. There was a fair activity in

PETROLEUM STOCKS

To-day, with sales at the following rates: Webster $1 67; Pithole Creek, $8 90; Cherry Run, 33c; Manhattan, 26c; Excelsior, $1 24; Tack, 41c; United States, $27; Buchanan Farm, 73c; Germania, $29; Montana, $8 50; Oceanic, 83c; Rynd Farm, 85c.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET

Is firm for all descriptions, with sales of crude on the spot at 34@35c for next month; 55@58c for bonded, and 74@75c for free.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—St. Nicholas, 1⅛; Maple Shade, 6⅝; Curtin, 3; Dalzell, 2¾; Caldwell, 1⅞; McClintock, 181; Excelsior, ⅞; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1; Cornplanter, 1½; Sugar Creek 6⅛; Eldorado, ⅛; Mingo, 2⅝; Junction, 2 1-16.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Money steady at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109@109¼. Gold is without a decided change, opening at 144⅛, and closing at 144¾.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—Loans $214,189,843, increase $2,795,472; specie $13,755,824, decrease $688,003; circulation $8,814,142, increase $304,967; deposits $179,353,511, decrease $963,147; legal tender $56,320,724.

Stocks strong; R. I. 112⅝; Ft. W. 98; Reading 107⅛; M. S. 67⅞; C. and P. 72; Chicago and N. W. pref'd 62½; Mariposa 121; Central bond, 62; Western Union Telegraph 70; N. Y. C. 92⅞; Erie 86; M. and P. Duc. 48⅜; Cumb. 43⅜; Illinois Central 110; A. and M. cert. 28⅞; one year cert. 98⅞; 5-20 coupons 107⅜.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Ashes dull. Cotton more active and higher at 45c for middling. Flour less active and 5@10c. lower, at $7 60@7 85 for extra State; $8 80@9 10 for extra R. H. O., and $9 25@11 00 for trade brands, the market closing quiet. Whisky firm, western $2 25, and small lots at $2 25½@2 26. Wheat unsettled; choice spring scarce and brings full prices; market for other kinds dull and nominally 1@2c. lower, at $1 58@1 64 for Chicago spring and Milwaukee club, $1 65 for No. 1 Chicago spring, $1 65@1 67 for amber Michigan, the latter price an extreme. Rye quiet. Barley steady, new State $1 25. Barley malt dull. Corn 1c. lower for sound mixed western. Oats dull and 1c. lower at 54@56c. for State and 56c. for western. Rice dull. Sugar steady at 13@14c for Porto Rico, 13@14½ for Cuba Muscovado; Havana, 14c. Molasses dull. Hops steady at 20@50c for '64 crop, and 40@60c for '65 crop. Wool dull. Petroleum firm at 35c for crude, 55@58 for refined in bond, and 74@77 for refined free. Pork quiet and steady at $32@32 25 for new mess; closing at $32 25 cash, $30@31 for '63-4 do; $23 75@24 25 for prime, $28 25@28 50 for prime mess; also 3,450 bbls new mess, for September, October, and December, sellers' and buyers' option, at $30 50@32 50. Beef active and advancing, at $8 50@12 for plain mess, and $11@14 50 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet and firm. Cut meats steady at 15@16½c for shoulders, and 19@23c for hams. Bacon quiet; large lots offered above the views of buyers. Lard decidedly firmer, at 21@26¼c. Butter active and firm at 23@32c for Ohio, and 32@40 for State. Cheese dull at 15@16½c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 11.—Flour firm but quiet. Wheat firm but dull and held No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1 57@1 58; White Canada $1 90, other grades nominal. Corn dull, heavy and drooping and held nominally at 76c for No. 2 and 78 for No 1 without buyers. Oats quiet at 44c. Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Whisky $2 21. Pork $32 00@32 50. Lard 26c. Canal freights firm—Wheat to New York 16c, corn 14; oats 9c. Imports for 48 hours, flour 8,729; bbls; wheat 202,906 bushels; corn 829,923 bushels; oats 114,373 bushels; Barley 5,550 bush; peas 571 bushels. Exports, flour, 18,000 bbls; wheat 245,296 bush. Corn. 164,939 bush.; oats 92,210 bush.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 11.—Flour active but scarce. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Chicago Spring to arrive, at $1 62½. Corn quiet, and held at 71@74. Oats scarce and dull. Barley without material change. Canal freights firm but unchanged: Flour 41@42; Wheat 11; Barley 9 to New York and 8 to Albany. Imports—4,000 bushels Wheat; 3,100 bushels Corn; 69,000 bushels Barley. Canal Exports—1,570 bbls Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat 23,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 11.—Receipts, 7,000 bbls flour, 28,000 bush wheat; 197,000 bush corn; 88,000 bush oats. Shipments, 4,500 bbls flour; 60,000 bush wheat; 245,009 bush corn; 180,000 bush oats. Provisions inactive. Highwines quiet. Freights lower at 12½c on wheat to Buffalo. Flour firm and 5@10c higher. Wheat active and 1c higher, at $1 43½ for No. 1, and $1 28 for No. 2. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales at 62½@63c for No. 1, and 58½@59¼ for No. 2. Oats quiet at 32½@33½.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 11.—Wheat; old firm and a shade better; new steady; sales of new white Michigan at $1 92; old amber, $2 03; new, $1 86; old No. 1 red Wabash, $2 05. Corn is less active; sales at 69c for No. 1. Lake freights are quiet at 6c on wheat to Buffalo and 11c to Oswego. Receipts during the past week: wheat, 120,000 bush; corn, 79,000 bush. Shipments: wheat, 24,000 bush; corn, 86,000 bush.

The Eastern Hop Market.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The market is very quiet with sales of new at 50@60c. Old crop are quiet, and may be quoted at 30@52c for Eastern and Western, according to quality.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 1st inst., published in the middle of the hop region, says that hop picking progresses with unusual rapidity throughout the hop districts. Strictly prime hops will be very scarce, and must command high prices. Heavy purchases of new have been made, mainly in Madison county, at 35@50c.

Boston Fruit Market.

BOSTON, September 9.—Small sales of Malaga Raisins at $6 25@6 50 for bunch Muscatel, and $7@7 12½ for layers. Zante Currants are in moderate request at 13@14c. ₩ lb. Eleme Figs, 24@28c. ₩ lb. Sicily Lemons are selling at $10@12 ₩ box.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER CITIZEN.—Childs & Semple, 1 bbl oil; E Heazelton, 5 bbls lard oil; Wm R Boggs, 3 do roofing gum; J Dickey & Co, 10 bbls tallow oil, 3 do carbon do; H L Tyler, 3 bbls bone dust, 44 dry hides; Clark & Co, 1 bx household goods; Aladdin Oil Co, 25 bbl bungs; Jas Wilkins, 463 empty oil bbls; B L Fahnestock & Co, 29 bxs Madison starch; C Keifer, 259 dry salt hides; J D Collingwood, 4 household goods; S Reynolds, 5 tons pig iron; Col O Cross, 99 bxs carbines, 29 do sabres, 8 do saddles, 197 do ammunition, 2 caissons, 25 pkgs ordinance, 9 brass cannon; Hammer & Dawler, 36 bunches river chairs; A Milliken, 48 do; Joseph Fleming, 3 csks potash; Fackiner & Irwin, 36 bedsteads, 18 bdls rails, 38 slats.

Parkerburg.

PER STEAMER GLEANER.—J T Edwards, 70 empty oil bbls; H Shepherd, 4 bbls apples; Little & Mechlin, 20 bbls ale; Forsythe Bros & Co, 107 oil bbls; Park & McCurdy, 1 bbl old copper; J G Patterson, 3,600 feet lumber; Wormlick, Conner & Co, 3,000 staves; W P Beck & Co, 6 bbls flaxseed, 6 bbls apples, 9 sks seed; Clark & Co, 3 pkgs mdse.

Imports per Monongahela S.W. Nav'n.—J T Collins, 27 sks oats 2 bbls eggs; S B. Markle, 8 sks rags; J S Dilworth & Co, 100 bdls straw board; James McDonald, 100 do, 27 sks wool; Clark & Co, 40 sks wool Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 1 coil rope; W B Rankin, 1 bbl eggs.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Adams & Austin, 7 sks corn meal; Guthrie, Jones & Co, 16 bbls oil; Lewis, Baily & Dalzell, 2 cars nails; Martin, Oliver & Brickell 1 car iron.

☞ **JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,**

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,

No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street,

Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-1y

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Citizen	Armstrong	St. Louis.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Gleaner	Porter	Parkersburg

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet six inches water and rising. From the amount of rain that fell, a further rise may be looked for.

THE fine packet Citizen, Captain Armstrong, is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

THE fine passenger steamer Financier, Capt. Darragh, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner for the fall trade.

THE magnificent steamer Dictator, Captain W. B. Donaldson, is now at the landing. She is attracting a large share of attention, being visited daily by hundreds. There is but one opinion. She is undoubtedly one of the most splendid packets that has ever been constructed, and does credit to all concerned in getting her up.

BUSINESS on the Allegheny wharf was pretty brisk. Among the departures for Oil City were the Belle and Petrolia, with fair trips. The Echo No. 5 was due, but had not arrived when we left the landing. There were over ten feet by the marks, and more to come. The Ida Rees, Urilda, and Leclaire No. 2, are announced for this day.

THE Allegheny river continues to rise. Reports from Oil City announce a large destruction of property by the sudden rise. The principal sufferers were the owners of bulk oil boats. Mr. W. Halderman is reported to have lost three boats. Five others are known to be lost. The river rose four feet on Sunday night. As usual, the oil men were not prepared.

HO! FOR ST. LOUIS.—The first class packet Nevada, Capt. W. S. Evans, is announced to leave this day for Cairo and St. Louis. Since her last trip this boat has been put in thorough and complete repair; no expense has been spared. In a word, she is complete in every respect. Capt. Evans is just the man to put a boat in tip top order, and to command her successfully after. In the office will be found that prince of good fellows, Capt. James Mellon; what he don't know about steamboating is not worth enquiring about.

THE favorite packet "America" is at the landing waiting her turn to load for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is just off the marine ways and has been placed in thorough and complete repair. Captain Golding has devoted his whole time just to see how pretty she could be made to look. That he has succeeded is very evident; in fact, she looks just as good as new. Capt. Golding knows how to fit up a boat, and when you talk about commanding one, he has nothing to learn on the subject. The America will load in turn for St. Louis after the Nevada.

COAL DEPARTURES.—In addition to what we have previously noted as departed, the following tow boats have left:—Arab, with six barges and one coke boat, containig 60,000 bushels coal and 10,000 bushels coke; Wild Cat, with seven barges containing 70,000 bushels coal; Hawk, with three barges containing 30,000 bushels; J. S. Neel, with three barges and two French Creek boots, containing 50,000 bushels. We also noticed one pair of floating boats which contained about 40,000 bushels. Others are prepared to follow provided they can get ready.

CAPT. M. A. COX'S PACKET LEONIDAS.—This fine passenger packet has been fitted up in a superior manner for the fall and winter trade. The improvements were superintended by Capt. Cox, an officer who understands his business in all its details. This boat presents a splendid appearance; she has been painted from stem to stern, inside and out, besides many improvements have been introduced that will add materially to the comfort and convenience of passengers. In a word, the Leonidas it just as good as new. This boat will be commanded by Capt. Cox, one of the cleverest officers that comes to this port; the first clerk is Mr. Fisher, an officer who must be known to be appreciated. She will load in turn for St. Louis.

THE Pittsburgh Regatta is now a fixed fact; it will take place on Saturday, the 16th inst., and will be witnessed by thousands. We want our old friend C. D. Miller, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to be on hand. We are particularly desirous that he should pay us a visit—we have two reasons; first, we want to see him; the next is, that after witnessing the regatta he would be so pleased that on his return he would lend his influence towards getting up similar institutions in the Queen City. How pleasant it would be for Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to meet and decide which city could lay claim to the best oarsmen. Should any of the Cincinnati editors pay our city a visit on that occasion we will endeavor to make their visit a pleasant one. We will promise to show them the Champion Sculler of America, the champion double scullers, who carried off the prize at the Boston regatta; we will show them our four-oared crew in their new boat, who will throw down the gauntlet to the champion crew of New York or any other four oarsmen that can be produced; the race to come off at Pittsburgh. We have the money ready to pay the expenses of any crew that might take a fancy to visit these parts. We want a big race and we intend to have one; we say what we mean and mean what we say.

Louisville.

September 9.—We condense the following from the *Democrat*:

The river took a notion to rise yesterday, and was rising last evening at the rate of one inch per hour, with 5 feet water in the canal and about 3 feet in the chute on the falls. How long it will continue to rise is not known, unless the river continues to rise all the way up to the mountains.

There were heavy rains up the river night before last. There was about 4 feet water at Rising Sun yesterday. Business on the wharf was livelier than usual yesterday. Weather warm and cloudy.

SALE.—On Thursday Capt. Joe Bunce sold his entire interest in the Louisville and Henderson line of packets, consisting of the J. T. McCombs, Morning Star, Rose Hite, Little Grey Eagle and Tarascon. Messrs. Moorhead & Co., of this city, were the purchasers. Price, $25,000 cash.

Captain Rea has purchased the little steamer Comet, and is fitting her up for a Wabash river packet, to run between Terre Haute and points below.

The Alexandria (Rapides) *Democrat* of the 23d reports the weather still hot enough to roast a salamander, and all nature suffering for want of rain.

The *Democrat* says that in a few days Alexandria, or what is left of it, will be the head of navigation.

There are more stern-wheel boats running in the creeks, bayous and rivers down South than were ever known before.

TO THE RIVER MEN.

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Jr.,

No. 21 Diamond,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND

PRODUCE MERCHANT.

BOAT STORES,

STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES.

P. S.—Being near the market, I can supply you with all the freshest and choicest of GREEN VEGETABLES on short notice. I intend to give particular attention to the RIVER TRADE, delivering everything promptly. au5-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Book-binder—A Good forwarder can find constant employment and good wages by applying to W. S. HAVEN, corner of Wood and Third streets. se12 1t

$5 REWARD.

Lost, on Fifth street, September 11, 1865, ONE BLOODSTONE RING.

The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same at HENRY G. HALE'S corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

se12-1t W. A. WATT.

AN ORDINANCE, AUTHORIZING the Committee on Streets to contract for the grading of Adams street.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and it is here by enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and the same are hereby authorized and directed to put under contract the grading of Adams street, between Beaver street and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the borough of Manchester, in conformity with the power granted in an act of Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, 1864, entitled "An act in relation to the grading and paving of streets in the borough of Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa."

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 9th day of September, 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. se12-3t

AN ORDINANCE, AUTHORIZING the Committee on Streets to contract for the grading of Sheffield street, between Manhattan and Fulton streets.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and the same are hereby authorized and directed to put under contract the grading of Sheffield street, between Manhattan and Fulton streets, in the borough of Manchester, in conformity with the power granted in an act of Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, 1864, entitled "An act in relation to the grading and paving of streets in the borough of Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa."

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 9th day of September, 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. se12-3t

AN ORDINANCE, AUTHORIZING the Committee on Streets to contract for the grading and paving of Laurel alley, between Locust and Chesnut streets.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and the same are hereby authorized to put under contract the grading and paving of Laurel alley, between Locust and Chesnut streets, in the borough of Manchester, in conformity with the power granted in an act of Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, 1864, entitled "An act in relation to the grading and paving of streets in the borough of Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa."

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 9th day of September, 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. se12-3t

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
ju10-tf

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

OFFER

Special Inducements to Buyers,

—IN—

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS;
WHITE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS;
RIBBONS AND BONNET SILKS;
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS;
CRAPES, FRAMES, RUCHES;
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS;
TARLETANS AND MALINES;
FEATHERS AND BIRDS;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
SILK AND BEAD BUTTONS;
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS;
ZEPHYR-KNIT GOODS; BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CORSET AND HOOP SKIRTS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES; YARNS;
WORSTEDS, and a general assortment of

Fancy Goods and Notions.

Their Wholesale rooms will be found well supplied with all the desirable goods in their line. Buying exclusively for cash, we purchase cheap and

OFFER BARGAINS

—AT—

77 and 79 Market Street.
au22

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Co.

'PEOPLE'S LINE,'

DAILY BETWEEN

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS,

ST. NICHOLAS, - - MEEKIN, Master.
ST. CHARLES, - - WATTS, Master.

Will leave Cincinnati from line wharf boat, foot of Broadway, at 4 p. m.

Will leave Louisville from wharf boat, foot of Fourth street, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the company's office on wharf boat.

JAMES GOOD, Supt., Cincinnati.
ap13-6m B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, Louisville.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1865.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis, Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap24 R. C. GRAY.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMP'Y

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE......CAPT. S. C. SPEERS
TELEGRAPH......CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN......CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN......CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to necessary repairs, the Noon Packet will be suspended until further notice. The Greensboro and Oil Region Packet will leave Pittsburgh daily, at 8 A. M.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., 12 m., and 6 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 12 m.; Brownsville daily at 9 p. m. Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

No Freights Received After 5 P. M.

For further particulars, inquire of
JAMES McDONALD, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
mh1 Brownsville, Penna.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAMER DICTATOR,

WM. B. DONALDSON, Master;

S. BARR, Jr., Clerk.

The Finest Steamer

Which has left the wharf for several years,

WILL LEAVE FOR THE ABOVE PORTS ON

Monday, September 18th, 1865.

For freight or passage apply on board. se9-td

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast passenger steamer

GLEANER.

J. H. PORTER, Capt. E. PORTER, Jr., Clerk.

Leavves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling at 8 p. m. same days.

Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 p. m.

Leaves Marietta at 3 p. m. same days.

Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents,
se2 No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parkersburg Packet from Wheeling.

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 M., the steamer FOREST CITY, Captain JOHN GORDON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
se5 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Regular Weekly Packet for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis.

The light draught passenger steamer JOHN S. HALL, Captain JOHN WOODBURN, Commander, will leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and Gallipolis every TUESDAY, at ——.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
au10 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, September 12, at 4 P. M. The fine passenger steamer NEVADA, W. S. EVANS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD or
se7 JOHN FLACK, Agents

For Cincinnati and Louisville,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 4 P. M. The fine passenger steamer FINANCIER, Captain DARRAGH, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
se9 J. D. COLLINGWOOD

For Hannibal, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Dubuque and St. Paul.

On THURSDAY, September 14, at 4 P. M., the fine passenger steamer CITIZEN, ARMSTRONG, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
se12 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

TEN CASES

EXTRA FINE MERINOS,

87½, 1 00, 1 25, 1 37½, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00 ₩ Yard.

Four Cases 5-4 All Wool Delaines,

87½, 1 00, 1 25, 1 37½, to 1 75 ₩ Yard.

TWENTY-FIVE PIECES

PLAIN BLACK AND REP SILKS,

1 50, 1 62, 1 75, 1 87½, 2 00 to 9 00 ₩ Yard.

FORTY PIECES

Auction Bought Linen Sheeting,

50 Cents ₩ Yard,

Four Cases Merrimac Style Prints,

25 Cents ₩ Yard,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Forty Bales of Cotton Batting, Cheap
se6

J. & A. WILSON......J. W. CARR......D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET.

Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

OPEN AGAIN,

E. REINEMAN'S DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE

No. 67 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters first of the season. oct17-1y

BOWERY SALOON, NO. 48 FIFTH STREET, next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

GOV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

Steamboats, Wharfboats, Barges

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named

STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES,

And other property.

At Vicksburg, Mississippi, until Friday, September 15, 12 M.,

For screw tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Rhodes and Geo. B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale barges.
Forty (40) coal boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURG, MISS., until the day of sale.

At Natchez, Mississippi, until Monday, September 18, 12 M.,

For one wharf boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale barges.
Three (3) coal boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

At New Orleans, La., until Wednesday, October 4, 12 M.,

For the model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal boat. Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf boat Natchez, 700 tons; and two (2) coal boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Sidewheel steamer Colonel Holcomb (building), registered 220 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Sidewheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Sidewheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 329 tons.
Sidewheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Sidewheel steamer St. Charles, registered 557 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Diana registered 780 tons.
Sidewheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Sidewheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Dick Fulton No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Sternwheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Sternwheel steamer Colonel Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Captain Pitkins (now building).
Screw tug (no name and now building).
Screw tug Geo. E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer General Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Colonel Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11, and Abbey.
Canal boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW ORLEANS, LA., until the day of sale.

At Mobile, Alabama, until Thursday, October 12, 12 M.,

For the sidewheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Warrior, registered 166 tons.
Sidewheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Sidewheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Sidewheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Sternwheel steamer R. B. Hamilton (sunk), registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford, Canal Boat Golden Era, canal boat (no name), forty (40) pontoon barges, thirty (30) Yawl Boats, and three (3) Sectional Docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier General L. B. PARSONS, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, assistant quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig. Gen'l and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.
au7-td

CLOSING SALES OF

GOVERNMENT

Horses and Mules.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction during the month of September, to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:

NEW YORK.

New York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

New York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Saturday, September 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to September 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.

Harrisburg, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Mauch Chunk, Thursday, September 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, September 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburg, Thursday, September 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, September 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, September 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, September 11, 13, 15, 25, 27, and 29, 150 Horses each day.

Indianapolis, September 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, September 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.

Chicago, September 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, Tuesday, September 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, September 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Thursday, September 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, September 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Thursday, September 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, September 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus Government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should therefore avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M. each day.
Terms—CASH, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig. Gen., in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
au28-tse22

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF COAL.

1,000,000 BUSHELS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the places and until the dates hereafter named, for the purchase of all the surplus coal at those places belonging to the Government.

At ST. LOUIS, MO., until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, September 5, for coal lying at Cairo, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., Helena, Ark., and mouth of White River.

At VICKSBURG, MISS., until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, September 15, for coal lying at Vicksburg, Miss.

At NATCHEZ, MISS., until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, September 18, for coal lying at Natchez, Miss.

Separate proposals will also be received at the same time for the barges or boats containing the coal.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name or number of the barge containing it endorsed thereon, and addressed to "Brigadier General Lewis B. Parsons, Chief Rail and River Transportation," in care of the Quartermaster in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening the bids.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the coal and the barges containing it, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier General and Chief Rail and River Transportation.
au9-tse18

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 19, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES

GOOD, SOUND SERVICEABLE MULES

Will be sold at public auction, at the Fair Grounds, in this city, to the highest bidder, on the days and in numbers as follows:

150 Mules on THURSDAY, September 14, 1865.
150 Mules on FRIDAY, September 15, 1865.
150 Mules on THURSDAY, September 21, 1865.
150 Mules on FRIDAY, September 22, 1865.

Mules sold singly.
Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
Terms cash, United States currency.

O. CROSS,
au19-td Lieut. Colonel and Deputy Q. M. Gen.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 91 Third Street,
je1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh,
HERRON & CO.,
ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets